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The Royal Ancestry

OF

Deacon Levi Tenney



TOGETHER WITH

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE

Origin and Development  
of the Science and  
Art of Heraldry

3373















# The Royal Ancestry

OF

Deacon Levi Tenney



COMPILED BY

SARAH LOUISE KIMBALL



TOGETHER WITH

A SHORT SKETCH OF THE

Origin and Development of the Science  
and Art of Heraldry



BY

MAUDE STEVENS INGELOW, A.M.



PREPARED FOR

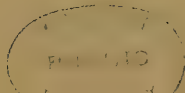
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(due)

OLD LATIN VERSES\*

*What profit pedigree or long descents  
From farre-fetcht blood, or painted monuments  
Of our great-grandsire's visage? 'Tis most sad  
To trust unto the worth another had  
For keeping up our fame; which else would fall,  
If, besides birth, there be no worth at all.  
For, who counts him a gentleman whose grace  
Is all in name, but otherwise is base?  
Or who will honour him that's honour's shame,  
Noble in nothing but a noble name?*

*It's better to be meanly born and good,  
Than one unworthy of his noble blood:  
Though all thy walls shine with thy pedigree,  
Yet virtue only makes nobility.  
Then, that this pedigree may useful be  
Search out the virtues of your family;  
And to be worthy of your father's name,  
Learn out the good they did, and do the same:  
For, if you bear their arms, and not their fame,  
Those ensigns of their worth will be your shame.*

\* Burke's "Patrician," iii., 63-4.





TO THE DESCENDANTS OF

DEACON LEVI TENNEY AND MARY KINGSBURY, HIS WIFE:

The accompanying genealogical chart shows the lineal descent of our ancestor, Deacon Levi Tenney, 1781-1869, from Richard Lyman, 1580-1640, first of the name in America, being one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut, and who was of royal ancestry as shown on the chart.

The entry of the Tenney descendants into the royal group was made through the marriage, November 7, 1748, of Ebenezer Griswold and Hannah Merrill; the latter's ancestry being traced to her great-great-great-grandfather, Richard Lyman, 1580-1640, subsequent to the compilation of the Tenney chart, by the late Mr. Lawrence Brainerd of Boston, many of these charts having been distributed in 1922 and 1923. Hannah Merrill's daughter, Hannah Griswold, was the wife of Jesse Tenney, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, from whom the line is brought down to Deacon Levi Tenney and his descendants, who at this time are many in number (the list being too long to appear on this chart; however most of them will know of their descent from Deacon Levi).

This interesting information was not collected especially for the Tenney family, but is a matter of historical record in genealogical works to be found in most public libraries, particularly in the Sutro Branch of the California State Library at San Francisco. These records cover a great number of people of which our Tenney group is, as it were, like one small branch of a great, wide-spreading tree having hundreds of other branches.

Richard Lyman, of Hartford, was ancestor of many distinguished Americans, among whom may be mentioned Lyman Hall, Governor of Georgia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; J. Pierpont Morgan, financier, philanthropist; Charles William Eliot, President of Harvard University; Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Leland Stanford Junior University; Curtis Dwight Wilbur, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, Secretary of the U. S. Navy; and George Dewey, Admiral U. S. Navy.

The royal ancestry shown on the accompanying chart confers on the descendants of our ancestors Ebenezer Griswold and wife Hannah Merrill eligibility to membership in the National Society Americans of Royal Descent (incorporated under a special Act of Congress, May, 1908), of which the President is Mrs. Abram H. Witmer, of Washington, D. C.

The descent of Jesse and Deacon Levi Tenney, through Richard Lyman, from Saier de Quincey, Earl of Winchester, one of the sureties for King John's observance of the Magna Charta (June 15, 1215), gives to their descendants eligibility to membership in the Baronial Order of Runnemedede and in the Daughters of the Barons of Runnemedede.

This chart and accompanying data will furnish an outline for historical research; and while it is probably true that in studying the records of long lines of ancestry, covering, as here, more than a thousand years, some characters may

be revealed of whom we might not be proud, this can be overlooked when we consider the many splendid men and women here represented, who have helped to establish our present civilization. Tabulations of our notable ancestry, together with many other records, will appear in the book, "Your Family Tree" (now being published), by Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Emeritus of Leland Stanford Junior University; and Miss Sarah Louise Kimball of Palo Alto, California.

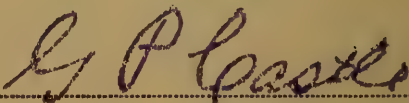
The following Lyman-Tenney data will be found herewith:

- A. One chart. "The Royal Descent of Deacon Levi Tenney."  
B. One chart or armorial shield, "Crown and Arms Borne by Ancestors of Deacon Levi Tenney and Mary Kingsbury."  
C. <sup>pp. 77-80</sup> Four sheets descriptive of the coats-of-arms shown on the above chart (B).

In order that the above referred to chart A should not appear too bulky, the later generations were arranged in three columns; so that, in following down the line of descent from Alexander Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, and his wife Elizabeth de Quincey, it will be noted that their daughter Agnes Cumyn and her descendants continue the line down the left-hand column to Henry Lambert, then (A) his daughter Elizabeth Lambert and her descendants down to Sarah Lyman, and then (B) the latter's daughter Sarah Marsh down to Deacon Levi Tenney, in the third column. As above mentioned, the lines of descent from Deacon Levi Tenney and Mary Kingsbury, his wife, to their living descendants (too numerous to mention here) will be already known to them.

I hope you will all get as much pleasure as I have out of this Tenney genealogical record.

Very truly yours.

  
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Honolulu, H. T.  
August, 1928.

KINGS OF  
SCOTLAND



# KINGS OF SCOTLAND

## THE ORIGIN OF THE SCOTS\*

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This is accounted for in three different ways, viz.

I. According to some learned Highland gentlemen of my acquaintance, the Scots are derived from the Phoenicians, who under the name of Celtes, left Asia very early aboard a great Navy, and landed in that part of Greece called Albania. Afterwards a colony of them sailed up the Adriatic and peopled old Lombardy, where they got the name of Gauls. From thence in time one colony of them went and possessed the country on the upper banks of the Rhine, who afterwards got the name of Franks or Freemen, for not having been conquered by the Romans; another colony of them settled among the Swiss, and in the South parts of present France, and stretched over the Pyrenean into Spain, and made a principal settlement near the River Iber in present Aragon, who came therefore to be called Celtiberi; from whence they moved westward towards the coast of present Biscaya, Galicia and Portugal, under the command of one GATHELUS. Nor was it long before a colony of them from GATHELUS (that took the name of Clan o Gael, or the Progeny of Gathelus), found means to sail to Ireland, called Hibernia and Erin properly, from the Iberi that first landed there; and from Ireland a colony of the Celtiberi or Clan o Gael sailed over to the Western Isles of present Scotland, the country of Ardgael or Argyle and Galloway, and the most part of the West Coast, and called their settlement Albin from old Albania, and themselves Gael Albinich, as they in Ireland are called Gael Erinich. Their language at this day is much the same with that of the Province of Connaught, if not a purer dialect of the Celtick. Their manuscript characters are like those of the old Grecians; their clothes and armour are much the same as were used by the Grecians and the Galli Braccati, afterwards imitated by the Romans. Their bonnets and short jackets are still used in Lombardy, and also in Calabria, where the peasants wear their courans or rough shoes without heels, and use their pipes, tunes and way of dancing to this day. Their bonnets and skiens or durks are still used by the Languedocians, Petty Britonners, Biscainers, the Spanish Miquelets and the native Irish. The ancient language of the Isle of Man, of Wales, of Cornwall and Bass Bretaign, are dialects of the same Celtick language and much akin to the old Albinich or Scots language, which the Highlanders call Gaulick to this day.

The Gael Albinich dispersed themselves at first into tribes, clans, or kindreds, without a king set over all the country after the patriarchal manner, and their offspring, the Highlanders, much retain the custom to this day.

II. A short Scots Chronicle in Latin Verse subjoined to most of the copies of the Scoti-Chronicon (written in the reign of King Alexander II., who died A. D. 1249), gives an account of Queen Scota (from whom Scotia), the wife of GATHELUS, a noble Scythian, who came from Egypt to Spain with the Marble Chair, or Jacob's Stone, on which he slept in the Field of Luz, and that in 1002 years, after his race had been much propagated in Spain, MILO, King of the Spaniards, who had many great sons, gave to his son SIMON BREAC, the said Stone of GATHELUS or GAIZILGLAS as a special present, foretelling to him that his offspring should reign wherever that Stone was placed, and SIMON sailed with the Scots to Ireland, where, having stayed many years, until the valiant LORUS brought a colony of 'em over to Ergadia or Argyle A. M. 3561, or Before Christ 443, where this Nation flourished for many years under the

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\* Anderson's "Royal Genealogies" (London, 1736), pages 752 and following.

law of nature, and without a king, till a bold man called FERGUS brought the foresaid Stone to Argyle and became the first King of the Scots. But this was not FERGUS I., the son of FERQUHARD, but FERGUS II., the son of ERCH (because of the Catalogue of the Kings that follows in this Chronicle) and from ERCH their first settlement was called Ergadia, now Argyle.

But according to the modern Scots historians and the vulgar opinion of that nation, the said SIMON BREAC brought a large colony by sea into Ireland after the Exodus of Moses 1002 years or A. M. 3515, bef. Ch. 489, who brought with him the said Marble Chair or Jacob's Stone, and was the first founder of the Milesian race in Ireland; whereas the modern Irish antiquaries make one HERIMON the first king of that race 700 years sooner and make 40 kings in Ireland prior to SIMON BREAC. But the Scottish tradition is confirmed by the said Latin Chronicle, Ch. IV. and by Nennius, a Britannic author who wrote in the 9th century of Christianity, and says, he had it from the most learned among the Scots (whether the Scots in Ireland or the Scots in Britain is uncertain) and this is older than Psalter Cashel that was writ only in the 10th century: But the Scots in their letter to the Pope in the days of King Robert Bruce don't say that the Scots came from Spain first to Ireland and next to Britain, but that they came straight from Spain to Britain.

The common tradition of Scotland adds, that the Scots lived long in peace intermixed with the Picts in the Southwest parts of the country of Argyle (while the great bulk of North Britain was possessed by the ancient Picts or Caledonians, as in the last Table) until great family quarrels and national jealousies and fears made them separate from the Picts, who aided by the ancient Britons resolved at once to extirpate the Scots; therefore the several tribes of the Gael Albinich or Scots coalesced under a king in their own defence; but their chieftains or patriarchs being of equal authority, would not stoop to one of themselves, and therefore joined to invite over Prince FERGUS (the son of FERQUHARD, a King of the Gaul Erinich or Scots in Ireland, a people near of kin to them and of the same language) who by the public consent of the people was elected King of the Gael Albinich or Scots in Albin, who is called FERGUS I. and commenced his reign in the year before the Christian Era 330, or A. M. 3674. The tradition further adds, that the Picts, an illustrious people, cut down the woods, cultivated the ground, encouraged arts and sciences, built fine cities and strong castles, and became at last a trading kingdom, but that the Scots, being more addicted to hunting and pasturage, became a military kingdom, ever incapable to be governed by women or children, but only by an emperor or general of an army, or a principal patriarch.

This first race of kings, according to the traditional history, lasted till A. D. 376, when by a confederacy of the Romans, Britons and Picts, EUGENIUS I., the 39th king from Fergus I., was slain in battle, his brother Ethodius and his royal family fled to Denmark, most of the Scots nobles were killed or banished or submitted to the Picts, and the Scots kingdom of the Gael Albinich was dissolved until A. D. 403, when FERGUS II., the son of ERCH, made the glorious restoration of the Scottish Kingdom.

III. Those historians that insist upon proper vouchers for any considerable fact asserted, finding no certainty in the Irish accounts of the Milesian race, or of the Scots in Ireland, neither of the time they came first into Ireland, nor when they first made their descent upon Scotland, have, according to foreign histories and the best chronological conjectures they could make, proved it rational to believe (according to Mr. Thomas Innes) first, that the first inhabitants of Ireland came from the nearest adjacent coasts of Britain that was originally peopled with the Celts, and so the first inhabitants of the Britannick Isles were Celtick Gauls, and their different nations or tribes spoke only the different dialects of the Gallic, many uncertain ages before the Incarnation of

Christ. 2. That the first Scots were Scandinavian Scythi or else Cantabrian Scyti or both, who came into Ireland much about the time that Christ dwelt upon earth, because about that time the Roman Empire had hemmed in the Northern nations by land, and their teeming tribes had no way to penetrate into other parts as formerly, but by sea. 3. That as soon as they had been well settled and multiplied in Ireland, they made at various times little descents upon Britain, viz., on Galloway and Argyle, especially the last, where by degrees they became a considerable body in several tribes or clanships, without being disturbed by the powerful Kingdom of the Picts, who needed their assistance against the Romans and the provincial Britons. 4. That accordingly they assisted the Picts against the Romans and provincial Britons, till the Romans were quite evacuated out of Britain, and then against the Saxons, who came to assist the Britons; but that in no exotic authors are the Scots mentioned once, till about A. D. 360, for they are not once named by Caesar, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Mela, Ptolemy, Tacitus, Pliny, Solinus, etc., who speak of Ireland but never mention the Scots; and the first account that Ammian Marcellin gives of the Scots in Britain is as of a people unsettled, or *Scoti per diversa vagantes*. 5. That the clans or tribes of the Scots in Britain did not unite under one chief or monarch till FERGUS II., called the son of ERCH, which ERCH seems to have been a King of the Scots in Ireland, and sent over his son FERGUS with a considerable force to be King of the Scots in Britain, for that all the Scottish monuments of ancient history now extant before A. D. 1291 (when King EDWARD I. of England began to get possession of the records, archives and chronicles of Scotland) begin with FERGUS the son of ERCH as the first Kings of the Scots, and reckon his successors regularly down to KENNETH MACALPIN, the first King of all Scotland. But seeing we have good vouchers for a Genealogical Catalogue of the Princely Ancestors of FERGUS the son of ERCH, that were publicly recited by a principal Scottish Bard at the coronation of King ALEXANDER III., A. D. 1249 (which is not denied by those that plead for this third scheme), and seeing those that are for the second scheme make between 30 and 40 of those ancestors to be Kings of the Scots, I shall leave the controversy to critical historians (whose business it is to decide it) and extend the tables of those first Kings according to John Fordun, until we come to the more certain Catalogue that begins with FERGUS the son of ERCH.

The Old Genealogy of the most ancient Kings of Scotland,  
as in John Fordun's History.

I.	II.	III.
According to the Original Gaelick or old Scottish language.	According to the more ancient and correct copies of the 12th and 13th Ages.	According to the more modern and incorrect copies of the 15th and 16th Ages.
1. FERADACH	1. FEREDAC OF FERCHAR	1. FERCHAR OF FERTHAR
2. FORCO OF FORGO	2. FORGO OF FERGUS	2. FERGUS
3. MAINE	3. MAINE	3. MAIN
4. EARNDIL OF ARINDIL	4. ARANDILL	4. DEAMDILL OF DEARNDILL
4. ROGHEIN	5. ROUEIN	5. ROWEN
6. ROTHREK	6. ROTHIR OF RETHER	6. RETHER OF REUTHER
7. THER	7. TREIR OF THER	7. THERE
8. ROSIN	8. ROSIN	8. JOSIN
9. SUIN OF SIN	9. SIN	9. FIN
10. DEADHA OF DEAGA	10. DEDAID OF DETHACH	10. DETHACH
11. HIAIR	11. JAIR	11. JAIR
12. OILLOL OF OLILL and AILILLA	12. ELELA	12. ELELA



13. EOGAN	13. EOGHAN OF EWEN	13. EWEN
14. EIDERSCEOL	14. EDERSKEOL	14. EDER-SKEOL
15. CONER MOIR	15. CONEREMOR	15. CONAREMOR
16. CAIRPRI OF CORBEFINMOIR	16. CORBRE-FINMOR	16. CORBREFINMOR
17. DAIR-DORN-MOR	17. DAREDORNIMORE	17. DARDREMORE
18. CAIRPRI OF CORBE- CROM-CION	18. CORBRECROMCIN	18. CORBRE
19. LUIG OF LUGTACH- ALLATACH	19. LUGTACH ELLATIG	19. LUGTACH
20. MOGOLAMA	20. MOGALAMA	20. MOGAL
21. CONAIR	21. CONAR	21. CONARE
22. EOCHA RIGHFHOTA OF RIADA	22. EOCHAD-RIEDE	22. ETHOD-RIEDE
23. FIACHRACH-TAITH- MAIL	23. FIACHRATH- CATHMAIL OF CATINEL	23. FATHRACH
24. EOCHACH-ANDOCH	24. EOCHA ANDOTH	24. ETHAD OF ETHOD
25. ACHIRCHIR	25. AKIRKIRE	25. AKIRKIRE OF ATHIRKIR
26. FINDACHAI	26. FINDACH	26. FINDOCH
27. CRUICHLINCH	27. CRUICHLINCH	27. CRUITHLINTH
28. SENCORMAC	28. SENCORMAC	28. FENCORMACH
29. FEIDLIMITH- RAMNATH	29. FETHELMAE- ROMACH	29. FETHELMAC-ROMACH
30. EANGUSA BUIDIM	30. ANGUSA-BUTIM	30. ANGUSA
31. FEIDLIMITH ASLINGRETH	31. FETHELMETH- ASLINGRET	31. FETHELMECH
32. EANGUSA-FEAR	32. ANGUSA-FIR	32. ANGUSA-FITH
33. EOCHA-MUIN- REMAIR	33. ECCHACH-MUNREMOR	33. ETHADIUS
34. ERC OF ERCH	34. EIRC OF ARCH	34. EARTH
35. FERGUS MAC ERCH	35. FERGUS	35. FERGUS

The Most Ancient Kings of the Scots According to Boece and Buchanan.

(N. B. The date before Christ signifies before the Christian Era, or four years after Christ's birth.)

FERQUHARD or FERCHARD, a Prince of the Scots in Ireland.

FERGUS I., a brave Prince, came with an army of Scots from Ireland and was chosen King of the Gael Albinich (or Scots in Britain) by universal consent, A. M. 3674, Bef. Ch. 330, in the time of Alexander the Great. Having defeated the Britons and slain their King COILUS, the Kingdom of the Scots was entailed upon his offspring for ever. He went to Ireland, where having settled affairs, he was drowned on his return launching from the shore near the harbour (called Carrick Fergus to this day) A. M. 3699, reigned 25 years. His two sons being minors, the nobility, foreseeing the danger of a minor king, enacted that the nearest adult relative of the last king should first succeed, and then the king's sons when of age. In his time the Picts built Agneda or Edinburgh Castle. He was succeeded by his brother FERITHARIS by virtue of the said statute, A. M. 3699, Bef. Ch. 305, in the days of PTOLEMY LAGUS, King of Egypt. He reigned in great peace with the universal love of his people; for when his nephew FERLEGUS ordered him to resign and conspired his death, the people so resented it that they forced FERLEGUS to run away. But a few months after FERITHARIS died (whether by guile or by a disease is unknown), A. M. 3714, reigned 15 years. FERLEGUS being banished, went first

to the Picts, who not receiving him courteously, he went to South Britain, where he lived a slavish life, and the Kingdom was conferred on his brother.

MAINUS succeeded his uncle A. M. 3714, Bef. Ch. 290, or 2 years after the death of Simon Justus the High Priest. He was a good King and was at peace with the Picts and Britons, and died at Berigionium A. M. 3743, reigned 29 years. He had 2 sons, of whom,

DORNADILLA succeeded A. M. 3743, B. C. 261, the 24th year of PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS, King of Egypt. He was a good Judge but spent too much time in hunting; died A. M. 3771, reigned 28 years. He was succeeded by his brother, NOTHATUS (his son REUTHERUS being a minor), A. M. 3771, B. C. 233, in the 14th year of PTOLEMY EUERGETES, King of Egypt. He, acting the tyrant, Dovallus of Galloway ordered the King to resign to his nephew, which he refusing, was slain by the faction of Dovallus, A. M. 3791, reigned 20 years.

REUTHEDUS, or REUDA (son of DORNADILLA) succeeded his uncle by the influence of Dovallus, A. M. 3791, B. C. 213, in the 10th year of ANTIOCHUS MAGNUS, King of Syria. At first he met with disturbance, both because he had been made King without the advice of the Peers, and because the Britons had invited the Scots and Picts. But at last, having expelled the Britons, he reigned in peace, in all 26 years, and died 3817. His wife was a daughter of GETHUS, a King of the Picts. He was succeeded by his cousin REUTHA (son of NOTHATUS) A. M. 3817, B. C. 187, a little after the Romans routed Antiochus Magnus near Magnesia, and was an excellent Prince. He died much lamented, A. M. 3834, reigned 17 years. In his time PTOLEMY PHILOMETOR, King of Egypt, sent philosophers to survey the Kingdom of Scotland, REUTHA was succeeded by THER, or THEREUS, A. M. 3834, B. C. 170, in the 11th year of PTOLEMY PHILOMETOR, King of Egypt. He ruled well for the first six years, but on a sudden turning tyrant, and the nobility determining to punish him, he fled to the Britons, and Conanus, Lord of Galloway, was made Viceroy, who having settled all affairs and receiving the news of THER's death (which happened A. M. 3846), he resigned his charge.

JOSINA succeeded his brother, THER, A. M. 3846, B. C. 158, in the 23rd year of PTOLEMY PHILOMETOR, King of Egypt. He greatly honoured physicians, having been educated among them. In his time a Portuguese ship was cast away upon his coasts, wherein were two philosophers whom the King greatly honoured. He died at Berigionium A. M. 3870, reigned twenty-four years. Of his three sons, he was succeeded by

FINNANUS, or FINAN, who succeeded his father, A. M. 3870, B. C. 134, or in the 12th year of PTOLEMY PHYSCON, King of Egypt. He ordained that the King should make no important determinations without the people's consent. He placed the Druides in the Isle of Man and died at Berigionium A. M. 3900, reigned 30 years. His son,

DURSTUS, succeeded A. M. 3900, B. C. 104. He was a lewd Prince, but perceiving his nobles to conspire he feigned a reformation and invited many of them to a feast and murdered them. Upon this a civil war arose, in which the King was slain, and his children fled to Ireland, A. M. 3909, reigned 9 years and was buried at Berigionium. His wife was a Briton lady. His sons were DONGAL, or DORGALLUS, and DOCHAMUS, or DOTHAN, or DONACHUS. He was succeeded by his nephew (whose father's name is unknown, but he was son of JOSINA above named), EVENUS I., who was recalled from banishment and succeeded DURSTUS A. M. 3909, B. C. 95, in the 11th year of Alexander Jannaeus, King of the Jews. He is reputed the first that exacted the oath of allegiance of his people, whom he much civilized, and having built the Castle of Dunstaffage, he died A. M. 3928, reigned 19 years. His natural son, GILLUS, succeeded EVENUS I., A. M. 3928, B. C. 76, in the 5th year of PTOLEMY ALEXANDER II., King of Egypt, who slew 2 of the grandsons of King DURSTUS, upon which the nobles rose up against

him and made him fly to Ireland, and then made Cadwell their Viceroy. At last GILLUS was wholly deposed, and EVENUS II., son of DOVALLUS, another son of JOSINA, was elected King A. M. 3931; reigned 3 years, taken and beheaded A. M. 3935. EVENUS II. defeated BELUS, who had made himself King of Orkney, and died A. M. 3948; wife SYORA, daughter of GETHUS, a King of the Picts. EVENUS II. reigned 17 years and was buried at Dunstaffage, where all the following Kings were buried.

DOCHAMUS, or DOTHAN, or DONACHUS (son of DURSTUS), had 3 sons, of whom CORMACUS, or CORMAC, or CAREAM, and LISMORE were slain by King GILLUS, and their brother,

EDERUS, succeeded EVENUS II., A. M. 3948, B. C. 56, in the 10th year of PTOLEMY AULETTES, King of Egypt. He was a mighty hunter and died A. M. 3996, reigned 48 years. He was succeeded by his son, EVENUS III., A. M. 3996, B. C. 8, who brought in the custom of the Lord of the Manor's lying with the Bride the first night. He was at last strangled in prison by one who was hanged for it, A. M. 4003, reigned 7 years. In his time Christ was born. METELLANUS (son of CORMACUS, son of DOCHAMUS) succeeded EVENUS III., A. M. 4003, or the year before the commencement of the Christian Era, and in the 29th year of AUGUSTUS, after the conquest of Egypt. He lived peaceably without war and died A. D. 29, reigned 30 years.

EUROPA, sister of METELLANUS and daughter of CORMACUS, married CADALANUS, a branch of the Royal Family, and had: 1. CARACTACUS, who succeeded his uncle METELLANUS A. D. 29. He reduced the Aebudae and died A. D. 49, reigned 20 years. In his reign Christ was crucified. 2. CORBRED I. (see below). 3. BOADA, wife of ARVIRAGUS, a King of the Britons and mother of one BOADICEA.

CORBRED I. succeeded his brother CARACTACUS A. D. 49. He also reduced the Isles and freed the land from thieves and robbers. He died A. D. 67, two years before the destruction of Jerusalem, reigned 18 years. His son,

CORBRED II., surnamed by the Scots GALDUS, because he was educated among the Britons, succeeded A. D. 71. Some think that this was he whom Tacitus calls GALCACUS, who fought valiantly against JULIUS AGRICOLA. He died A. D. 106, reigned 35 years. (His son, LUCTACUS, succeeded A. D. 106. A bad man, slain by the people with all his parasites, A. D. 109, reigned 3 years.)

A daughter of CORBRED II., wife of a nobleman, name not known, was mother of MOGALDUS, who was elected King, Anno 109. At first he ruled well and intended the reformation of the Kingdom. After ADRIAN had built his wall, the Scots and Picts partitioned the country, and MOGALDUS tyrannizing was slain by his nobles, Anno 145, reigned 36 years. His son, CONARUS, assisted at his father's murder and succeeded A. D. 145, was imprisoned for his tyranny, 147, and Argadius, a nobleman, was made Regent, who becoming insolent was rebuked in Parliament. Then Argadius ruled to the satisfaction of all, and CONARUS died in prison A. D. 159.

The sister of MOGALDUS, a Princess whose name is not known, and whose husband is also unknown, had three sons, of whom the eldest was

ETHODIUS I., who succeeded A. D. 159, preferred Argadius and made him President of his Council; who was slain fighting against the Scots of the Isles, whom yet ETHODIUS subdued. He was slain by an Irish Harper, to revenge the death of his kinsman, A. D. 192, reigned 33 years. He was succeeded by his next brother, SATRAEL, A. D. 192, who growing odious for his tyranny was strangled by his own servants A. D. 196. The youngest brother, DONALD I., succeeded 196, was the first Christian King. He was baptized 203, was a valiant, wise, religious and glorious Prince. He joined the Britons against the Romans. In his time gold and silver were coined in Scotland, Anno 210, and that same year SEVERUS built his Wall. DONALD died 217, reigned 21 years.

ETHODIUS II. (son of ETHODIUS I.) succeeded A. D. 217, but being a dull, insipid Prince, the Kingdom was governed by Regents, and he turning covetous was slain in a domestic tumult, Anno 238, reigned 21 years. His son,

ATHIRCO, succeeded 238, and won the love of his subjects, but soon lost it again by his wicked life, who slew himself for fear of being executed, A. D. 250. DORUS, either the King's brother or his favorite, fled away with the King's children. NATHALOCUS usurped the Kingdom 250. He murdered his nobles and was slain by his domestics, Anno 262, reigned 12 years.

(FINDOCHUS, son of ATHIRCO, succeeded NATHALOCUS, 262. He was a handsome, good and valiant Prince; defeated Donald of the Isles, and was at last slain by the treachery of his brother CORANTIUS (or CARAUSIUS), A. D. 273, reigned 11 years. In his reign CONSTANTIN THE GREAT was born in South Britain, A. D. 270. FINDOCHUS was succeeded by DONALD II., 273, who had scarce reigned a year until Donald of the Isles invaded Murray and King DONALD going against him was slain in battle, A. D. 274. FINDOCHUS was father of two sons and two daughters; of whom CRATHILINTHUS succeeded 286. He committed the care of justice to the old nobility and appointed the young to attend his person, and having obtained peace at home and abroad, he studied to cultivate it, and renewed friendship with the Picts; but several Pictish Lords hunting with King CRATHILINTHUS, they stole one of his favorite dogs as they returned home, upon which ensued great slaughter on both sides; and from that time peace could never be made between these two nations. This King died Anno 310, reigned 24 years.)

CORMACUS, son of ATHIRCO and brother of FINDOCHUS, CORANTIUS and DONALD II., was father of

FINCORMACHUS, who succeeded his cousin CRATHILINTHUS, A. D. 310. In his time the Christians that fled to him from the Roman persecutions lived in Cells, and were therefore called Culdees or worshipers of God in Cells, which were afterwards made Kirks or Temples. He died 357, reigned 47 years. He was succeeded by ROMACHUS (whose father was a brother of CRATHILINTHUS), who defeated his cousin ANGUSIANUS and the Picts, but tyrannizing, he was beheaded by his nobles, who fixed it on a pole, Anno 360, reigned 3 years. His cousin ANGUSIANUS, or AENEANUS, succeeded, Anno 360, who had continual wars with the Picts, until at last ANGUSIAN, King of the Scots, and NECTANUS, King of the Picts, were both slain in the battle fighting each other Anno 361. Then FETHELMACHUS succeeded ANGUSIAN, 361. He defeated the Picts and wounded their King that he died in 3 days after. He was slain by the treachery of his Minstrel, who (though a Pict) feigned himself to be a Scots Man, being hired for that purpose by HERGUSTUS, King of the Picts, Anno 364, reigned 3 years. He had 2 sons: EUGEN I., who succeeded 364, and having reigned 12 years he died 376, being slain in battle by Maximus the Roman General (called the Tyrant) and by the Picts the Roman confederates, whereby the Kingdom of the Scots in Britain was dissolved, and the Royal Family fled to Denmark (according to the Scottish histories) after it had stood from the coronation of FERGUS I. 706 years. The other son of FINCORMACHUS was

ETHODIUS, who was father of

ERCH or ERTH, the father of

FERGUS II. (See below.)

(According to the Scots historians, after the death of EUGENIUS I. and during the banishment of his family, or the interregnum of 27 years, ETHODIUS or ECHADIUS his brother sailed into Scandia or Denmark with his son ERTH or ERCH, and his grandson FERGUS, where they were well us'd by SIVALDUS III., the King of that country, and where ETHODIUS and ERCH died. But FERGUS growing up a military man, began his fortune among the Franks against the Gauls, till his name became famous among the neighboring nations; and



the Picts found soon their mistake by confederating with the Romans, by being enslaved under the Roman laws and tyranny as if they had been a conquered province, and began to repent of having overthrown the Scottish Kingdom; nay, though the Roman garrisons in Britain were much weakened by constant draughts to defend Rome itself against the barbarians that threatened them on all sides, the Picts had not courage to retrieve their liberty alone; and therefore sent to the Aebudae Islands and adjacent Continent (which the Scots were still possessed of and were never under the Roman yoke) to desire their assistance against the Romans. But the Scots declining to assist the Picts, without a restoration of their Kingdom, the Picts agreed to restore their Kingdom of soldiers that had been the defenders of liberty heretofore; and accordingly joined the Scots in sending envoys to Denmark to recall the brave FERGUS, the son of ERCH, who being ambitious of glory, accepted of their conditions, and sailing with a body of Danes of his acquaintance, he landed in Argyle among his own subjects, whither the exiled Scots flocked to him apace from South Britain, Ireland and the Islands, resolving to extirpate the Romans: and so, with the consent of the Picts, FERGUS mounted the throne of his forefathers A. D. 403, or with some 404, being reckoned the 40th King of the Scots, though by others called only the first King; think either the foregoing Kings fabulous, or else only Chiefs or Generals of their Armies without Royal authority; which controversy I leave to be decided by the Antiquaries, and must (as in other Tables) follow the received histories of Scotland.)

ETHODIUS (son of FINCORMACHUS: see above), father of

ERTH, or ERC, or ERCH, died in exile in Sweden or Denmark. And meanwhile an interregnum obtained in Scotland for 27 years, viz., from the death of the said EUGENIUS I. till the restoration of the Kingdom in the son of this ERCH and his wife, ROCHA, daughter of RORICUS, first Prince of the Blood Royal of Denmark, viz.:

FERGUS II., or FEARGUS, King 403 or 404. By an agreement the Scots and Picts went against the Romans and Britons, but were defeated at the River Carron near SEVERUS's Wall; but upon the departure of the Romans into Gaul, the Scots and Picts under the command of GREME, the King's father-in-law, razed the said Wall and exercised great barbarities upon the Britons, without regard to sex, age, or condition. The Britons therefore sent to the Romans for aid, who sent them a Legion. Then the Scots and Picts contracting friendship with DIONETHUS, a Royal Briton, renewed the war; but the Romans under Aetius defeated them; for FERGUS, King of the Scots, and DRUST, King of the Picts, were both slain A. D. 419, and DIONETHUS was wounded. FERGUS reigned 16 years. He was buried at Icolmkill in the Island of Iona with his two brothers, Loarn and Enegus. The wife of FERGUS II. was a daughter of GREME (whether a Scotsman or Briton is uncertain), most reckon him a Briton of the family of FULGENTIUS. He governed Scotland during the minority of his grandson EUGENIUS II., defeated the Britons, razed the Wall between the Friths of Clyde and Forth, and so immortalized his name that to this day that Trench is called GRAHAM's Dyke. He died A. D. 437. The sons of FERGUS II. were: 1. EUGENIUS II., or EVENUS, who succeeded 419, under the guardianship of his grandfather GREME, who, upon the Romans leaving the Island, having the whole management of affairs, again went against the Britons, beat down the Wall and conquered all to ADRIAN's Wall: but a peace was made, whereby the Britons agreed to be satisfied with their ancient bounds, leaving all North of ADRIAN's Wall to be possessed by the Scots and Picts. Then GREME partitioned the country and recalled the Monks and Clergy; but upon his death EUGENIUS broke the peace, went against the Britons and slew 15,000, and forced the Britons to come to any, even the most hard and unreasonable, terms. Therefore the Britons invited over the Saxons to their aid, who landed

in Kent under HENGIST and Horsa Anno 447. These joining VORTIGERN, King of the Britons, expelled the Scots and Picts beyond ADRIAN'S Wall. Some say EUGENIUS died in battle beyond the Humber, and others that he died a natural death Anno 452, ruled 33. He was an excellent Prince and was buried at Icolmkill. The second son of FERGIUS II. was

DONGARDUS, or DOMANGARD, or DOMHANGARD, or DOVENGHART, or DONEGART, who succeeded his brother EUGENIUS II. 452. In his time Palladius came into Scotland, and made the first Bishops, the Church before being ruled by Preaching Ministers, without Bishops, with less pomp, but with far greater sanctity, as the historians say. The King died 457, reigned 5 years. Some say he was slain fighting at the Humber against CONSTANTIN, King of the Britons, buried at Icolmkill. DONGARDUS was succeeded by his brother, CONSTANTIN, who, while a private man, lived moderately, but upon his mounting the throne, 457, he fell into all manner of vices and would receive no advice. He made peace with the Britons against the Saxons and Picts. Some say he was slain by Dugall, a nobleman of the Aebudae (whose daughter he had ravished), after he had reigned 15 years, but others say he died a natural death, Anno 479, and buried at Dunstaffage. DONGARDUS had two sons, CONGALLUS and GORANUS, of whom the former succeeded his uncle CONSTANTIN, 479, reformed his Kingdom, displaced unfit magistrates and renewed peace with AURELIUS, King of the Britons, against the Saxons, in defence of the Christian religion, and gave them a great overthrow. He died 501, reigned 22 years, and was buried at Icolmkill.

GORANUS, or Gabran, or Gabhran, or Gouran, or Gouren, or Goveran, or Conranus, succeeded his brother, a wise and excellent Prince. He first instituted the office of the King's Advocate. He persuaded Loth, a Pictish King, to league with UTER PENDRAGON, King of the Britons (and who married PENDRAGON'S daughter), against the Anglo-Saxons, Anno 502. And when the famous King ARTHUR mounted the British Throne he aided him against the Saxons. GORANUS was at last cut off; for one Toncetius, the Supreme Judge of Capital Crimes, a cruel and covetous man, expecting easy pardon of the King, the enraged people therefore cut him off; but finding they could not obtain the King's mercy, they next slew the King himself, at the instigation of one Donald of Athol, 535, reigned 34 years. His Queen and children fled to Ireland. Others say he died after a tedious sickness, and was buried at Icolmkill, the Royal burying place. His son was AIDANUS (see below). GORANUS was succeeded by the three sons of his brother CONGALLUS, viz.: 1. EUGENIUS III., succeeded 535, but instead of revenging his death, he received Donald into favor, which made him suspected of having a hand in the conspiracy. None of his predecessors excelled him in justice. He reigned 23 years and died 558. 2. CONGALLIUS II. succeeded his brother, 558. He introduced Heraldry, recalled the children of GORANUS, but before they returned he died, 568, reigned 10 years. 3. KINATELLUS succeeded his brother CONGALLUS, 568. He courteously entertained AIDAN, son of GORANUS, and on his death-bed resigned to him. He died 570, reigned near 2 years, buried at Icolmkill with his brothers.

AIDANUS, or Aidan, or Aodan, or Edan, or Edain, or Edhan, succeeded his cousin 570. AIDAN was the son of GORANUS. He received the Royal Insignia from St. Columba, a man at that time of such authority that neither King nor people did anything without his consent. AIDAN'S first expedition was against the robbers of Galloway, whom he suppressed, and severely punished their chiefs and established justice in the realm. But divers nobles falling out at hunting, many were slain. The offenders, to avoid punishment, fled to BRUDEUS, King of the Picts, who protected them, and would not deliver them up, which occasioned a war between the Scots and Picts; but by means of Columba a peace soon ensued. Meanwhile the Heptarchy being established in England, the Saxons, not contented with their dominions, ETHELFRID, King of North-

umberland, a covetous ambitious man, excited the Picts to commit robberies in the land of the Scots. AIDAN smelling out the design renewed the ancient League with MALGO, a King of the Britons, who sent his son GRIFFINUS and his sister's son BRENDINUS, King of Man, with forces, which being joined with the Scots, their confederate army entered Northumberland, and in 3 days came up with the enemy; but the English declined to fight, expecting new succours. Then CEULIN, King of Wessex, came with great forces, and tho' he was attacked and defeated on his way by the Scots and Britons, yet being joined with the rest of the Saxons, the Scots were totally routed, and GRIFFINUS and BRENDINUS were slain on their side, and King ETHELFRID lost one of his eyes, and BRUDEUS, King of the Picts, was carried wounded out of the battle. Next summer ETHELFRID, by the aid of the Picts, marched into Galloway, and AIDAN joined the Britons and marched into Northumberland and carried off much spoil: the Saxons and Picts therefore pursued them and at last came to a battle, where the Scots and Britons obtained the victory. Eleven years after this victory they appointed a day to invade the Saxons; and AIDAN, tho' an old man, went in person to the action, but the Britons not coming according to expectation, the Saxons gave the Scots a great rout, tho' with no small loss to themselves; for ETHELFRID lost his brother THEOBALD, and some Saxon cohorts were near quite destroyed. AIDAN survived this loss but a short time, for he died both of age and grief Anno 604, reigned 34 years, and was buried at Icolmkill.

KENNETH I., surnamed KER (son of CONGALLUS II.), was elected King after AIDAN, 604. Of him nothing memorable is recorded. He died 605, reigned 4 months, some say a year, buried at Icolmkill.

Of the three sons of AIDAN, ARTHUR, Prince of Scotland, was slain in battle against the Picts; and DONGARDUS, the third son, was slain in battle against the Picts and Saxons. The second son.

EUGENIUS IV., or EOCHOID-BUIDHE, or EOCHOD-FLAVUS, or HEOGHED-BUDE, or EOGHED-BOD, or HEGGED-BUD, or ECHAC-BUIDHE, or OCHABIND, was educated by St. Columba, succeeded KENNETH I. 605. He kept the Saxons at work by his frequent incursions upon them. He repaired all the Churches in Scotland and died 622, reigned 17 years, buried at Icolmkill. (A. D. 622, the first year of Mahomet's Hegira.) He was succeeded by his eldest son, FERCHARDUS I., etc., 622, the year of Mahomet's flight from Mecca, or the beginning of the Turkish Hegira; who was succeeded by his brother, DONALD IV. (as below) FERCHARDUS II., son of FERCHARDUS I., succeeded his uncle, 650, some say he succeeded his cousin MALDWIN; he was given to all manner of wickedness, slew his wife, ravished his daughters, and was excommunicated; being bit by a mad wolf and miserably tormented by an ulcer, he died, publicly confessing his crimes, Anno 668, reigned 18 years, leaving a son, EUGENIUS VI., etc., who succeeded his cousin EUGENIUS V. (see below), 692; made peace with the King of Northumberland, but had neither certain peace nor war with the Picts, with whom the Scots had several skirmishes \* \* and died before he could effect anything against them, Anno 702, reigned 10 years. In his time it is said that it rained blood in Britain for 7 days, and that milk, butter and cheese were all turned into blood.

DONALD IV., or DONEVALD, or DOMNAL-BREAC, or DOMHNAL-BREAC, or DONEVALD-VARIUS, or DOWNALD-BREC, or DOVENALD-BREC, son of EUGENIUS IV., who died A. D. 622, succeeded his brother FERCHARDUS I. A. D. 636. He made it his main study to promote the true worship of God both at home and abroad, banished the Pelagian hereticks and sent several learned and religious men to instruct the subjects of OSWALD, King of Northumberland, in the principles of Christianity, and leaving behind him the fame of his noble actions, he died 650, reigned 14 years, and was buried at Icolmkill. He was succeeded by his nephew, FERCHARDUS II., 650. DONALD IV. had 2 sons, of whom the



younger was DONGARDUS (see below), and the elder was MALDUINUS, or MALDUIN, or MALDOWNY, who succeeded his cousin, 668, made peace with all his neighbours, and appeased divers contentions between the inhabitants of Argyle and Lenox. In his reign the preachers who were in his father's time sent to instruct the Northumbrians in Christianity were forced to return to Scotland. This MALDWIN repaired the Church and Abbey of Icolm Kiln. He was strangled by his wife, on suspicion of adultery with another woman, and next day she was burned, Anno 688, having reigned 20 years, buried at Icolmkill.

DONGARDUS, or DOWEGARTH, the younger son of DONALD IV., had:

EUGENIUS V., or EOCHOIDH-RINNEMHAIL, or ECHOL-HABENS-CURVUM-NASUM, or HEOGHED, or RINAVEL-ECHDAC-ECHADACH, or EOGHED, or HEGGED-RONAVAL, succeeded his uncle MALDWIN 688. At the end of a truce with Northumberland, EGFRID, aided by the Picts, invaded and pillaged Gallo-way; but the Picts leaving off to fight, he was totally routed by King EUGENIUS, and next year defeated by the Picts, who recovered the large country they had lost in the former wars; and by the aid of the Scots and Britons they so reduced the Northumbrian Saxons that they never recovered their former state. Soon after EUGENIUS died, 692, having reigned 4 years, buried at Icolmkill. His son,

FINDANUS, or FINDAN, is called by some the brother of EUGENIUS V. Of his two sons, the elder, AMBERKELETHUS, etc., succeeded EUGENIUS VI., 702. He at first seemed to be a very temperate Prince, but soon fell into all manner of wickedness, which excited GARNARD, a Pictish King, to invade the Scots with a great army; and tho' AMBERKELETHUS defeated him, yet he was slain with an arrow by an unknown hand, Anno 704, some say while he was pressing among the thickest of the enemy, reigned but 2 years. He was succeeded by his brother,

EUGENIUS VII., or HEOGHAN, or EOGAN, or EWAN, or EWEN, that the army might neither be disbanded, nor want a Governor, was elected King 704, but not relying on his forces he made a peace with the Pictish King GARNARD and married his daughter SPONDANA, who was soon after slain by two Atholians, who intended to have killed the King; but the authors of this fact were in time taken and executed. The King after this spent much of his time in hunting, and ordered that the actions of the Kings should be preserved in the records of the monasteries: and having recommended MORDACUS for his successor, he died in peace at Abernethy, 721, reigned 17 years, buried at Icolmkill. MORDACUS, etc., his nephew succeeded 721. He was a peaceable Prince and by his means a firm peace was kept over the Isle, built many Churches and Monasteries, died 730, reigned 9 years, and was buried with his royal ancestors at Icolmkill.

ETFINUS, or AODH-FIINN or ED-ALBUS, or HETH-FIN, or HED-WHITE, or EDA-FIND, or ETHAFIND, succeeded his cousin MORDACUS, 730. He growing old, committed the Government of the Kingdom to 4 Viceroy's or Assistants, viz. DONALD, Thane of Argyle, MURDOCH, Thane of Gallway, COLANE, Thane of Athole, and CONRATH, Thane of Murray: but tho' they confounded all things by their mismanagement, yet the cruelty of DONALD eclipsed the wickedness of all the rest. The King died (some say he was slain invading Northumberland) 761, reigned 31 years, and was buried at Icolmkill. He was succeeded by EUGENIUS VIII., son of MORDACUS, 761. He subdued and punished Donald and his associate Mordacus, fined the rest of the tyrants and gave satisfaction to the people who had been robbed of their goods. He confirmed peace with his neighbours, but then giving himself to all manner of vice and all reproof being in vain, he was slain at a meeting of his nobles 764, reigned 3 years, buried at Icolmkill. He was succeeded by,

FERGUS III., or FEARGUS, 764, who turned also a tyrant and was poisoned by his wife 767. Others say that his wife reproving him for keeping many



concubines, strangled him by night, and that she openly confessed the fact and stabbed herself. He reigned 3 years. Wife ETHIOLIA, daughter of the King of the Picts. He was buried at Icolmkill. He was succeeded by SOLVATHIUS, etc., 767, who grew impotent by the gout, 770, and might justly be reckoned among the best Kings: his Lieutenants quelled the rebellion of Mac Donald and his son Milcolumbus. He died 787, reigned 20 years. In his time flourished the famous Macharius, Bishop of Aberdeen. He was succeeded by

ACHAIUS, or ECHOIDH-ANGUIBH, or ECHAL-ANNUINE, or ECHAL-VENENOSUS, or HEOGHED-ANNUINE, or EOGAD-ANNUINE, or ECHACH, or ETHACUS, or EOKALL, 787. Being at peace with the English and Picts, he also made a league with the French, both because the German and English Saxons infested Gaul with their pyracies, and for that CHARLEMAIN emulating to have the French as expert in learning as arms, sent to Scotland for learned men to teach philosophy, etc. at Paris, where as yet many of the old primitive Sett remained, of whom was John Scotus or Albinus Scotus, CHARLES's master: besides, many learned preachers went from Scotland and converted the people beyond the Rhine and built monasteries in many places, and CHARLEMAIN founded the Scots College at Paris. Among others, his brother GUTHAM went to France with 4000 men by virtue of the league between his brother ACHAIUS and CHARLEMAIN; died without issue. After this ACHAIUS aided HUNGUS, King of the Picts with 10000 men, under his son ALPIN, against ATHELSTAN, a ruler in Northumberland, which he wasted; but when ATHELSTAN pursued them, HUNGUS prayed to St. Andrew, who with his Cross appeared and promised the victory; so ATHELSTAN was routed and slain, and the place called Athelstan's Foord to this day; so ever since the Scots have carried St. Andrew's Cross in their Banner. ACHAIUS died 819, reigned 32 years. His wife, FERGUSIA, was only daughter of UNNUST or HUNGUS, King of the Picts, by whom the Kings of the Scots came to be Kings of the Picts by hereditary right, as well as by conquest. DONGALLUS, son of SOLVATHIUS, succeeded ACHAIUS, 824. The young nobles for his severity set up ALPIN, son of ACHAIUS, against him, but ALPIN forsook them, went to DUNGALLUS and was received gladly and the rebels were punished. Then the Pictish male race being extinct, ALPIN, grandson of HUNGUS, being the nearest heir, claimed the Crown, but the Picts rejected him because he was a stranger and FEREDITH or FRIDERIC was chosen. Then DONGALLUS preparing to aid ALPIN was drowned in the River Spey, Anno 831, reigned 7 years, buried at Icolmkill.

ALPIN, son of ACHAIUS, succeeded DONGALLUS 831. He slew FEREDITH in battle at Restenoth in Angus with the flower of the Pictish nobility. Then BRUDUS succeeded FEREDITH for one year, till slain for his cowardice by the Picts, who exalted KENNETH, his brother, who was ignorantly slain by a Clown, whom he upbraided for flying; and the Picts returning home exalted another BRUDUS to be their King, a man of noble descent and conduct, who soon suppressed the incursions of the Scots, and sent presents to the English for their aids; but they failing him, he raised all his Posse for the last Conflict and fought the Scots bravely at Dundee; and while the battle was dubious, 100 Pictish horsemen came from an ambush with their servants and baggage, and so terrified the Scots that they fled to the next Woods; but King ALPIN was taken with many of his nobles, who were all cruelly executed, and the King's Head upon a Pole was carried thro' the Army, and fixed as a Spectacle in their Capital of Abernethy, Anno 834, having reigned 3 years. The place where ALPIN was killed is called Bass ALPIN, or the Death of ALPIN to this day.

KENNETH II. MAC ALPIN, or CIONAODH, or CINACHA, or KINADIUS, or KENAUCHT, or KINEDUS, or KINATH, succeeded his father 834, and next year the Picts, hoping by the help of the English to extirpate the Scots, raised as great an army as they could, but a sudden vehement sedition arose in the army, which King BRUDUS being unable to stop or hinder the dispersion of that army, died

of grief 3 months after. Then the Picts made his brother DRUSKENUS their King. But while he was settling affairs a few Scottish youth went by night and brought the head of King ALPIN to King KENNETH, who rewarded them with lands. KENNETH, then called a Parliament to persuade his subjects to war against the Picts; but his senior nobility dissuaded him from it till they were more recruited after their late losses, and a peace followed for 3 years. Then KENNETH craftily got his nobles' consent to this war, and accordingly marched an army against the Picts, slew their King and all his nobility, and defeated them 7 times in one day. Thus the strength of the Picts was quite broken, and few of their great men were left alive. This happened Anno 839, others say 842, the 8th year of KENNETH's reign, who thus became King of all Scotland. Some say he reigned 2 years and others 4 and others 8, over the Scots alone in their Kingdom of Dalrieta, before the overthrow of the Picts; but all agree that he reigned over both the Scots and Picts after that conquest 16 years. He removed the fatal Marble Stone from Argyle to Scone, or Fort Teviot, the old Palace of the Pictish Kings. He translated the seat of the Pictish Bishop from Abernethy to St. Andrews. He died on Tuesday the Ides of February 858, or 854, according to the Scots historians, and that he was buried at Icolmkill. The Pictish Kingdom ending A. D. 842, it appears to have lasted 1804 years: from DRUST, son of ERP or IRB who lived 100 years and fought 100 battles, in the 20th year of whose reign St. Patrick went to Ireland (DRUST began to reign A. D. 406, reigned 45 years), to KENNETH MAC ALPIN. He was succeeded by his brother, DONALD V., 858 or 854, an idle and licentious King. The Scots overcame the English, who aided the remains of the Picts, but turning secure the English set upon them, took their King and entered Scotland as far as Sterling, and by a peace DONALD was forced to yield up all the land within the Roman Walls: upon which the Picts seeing they were neglected, retired many of 'em to Denmark and Norway. After this the King turning lascivious was imprisoned by his nobles, and he slew himself 862, or 859, reigned 4 or 5 years. Others say he died a natural death, buried at Icolmkill.

CONSTANTIN II. or CONSTAINTIN, succeeded his uncle 862, or 859. He was son of KENNETH II. MAC ALPIN. He reformed the abuses of the Kingdom, reduced the Clergy to stricter discipline and made many severe laws, which the youth of the land thought a grievance. He defeated and hanged EVENUS of the Isles. The Danes landed in Fife, and challenged Pictland for the King of Denmark, to whom the expelled Picts had resigned it; but tho' CONSTANTIN at first overcame them in battle, yet afterwards by the treachery of some Picts they defeated, took and beheaded CONSTANTIN 878, or 874, at a place called The Black Cove in Angus. He reigned 16 years and was buried at Icolmkill. His sister RICHARDIS was wife of CHARLES THE BALD, King of France, but died without issue. CONSTANTIN II. was succeeded by his brother ETHUS, 878 or 874, who was for his swiftness called Lightfoot; but giving himself to all kinds of wickedness was taken by his nobles, and his wickedness being exposed to the people in a long harangue, he was forced to resign, and died of grief 3 days after. But others more probably say that he was slain at Inruri by his rival GREGORY 880, or 875, was buried at Icolmkill, reigned 2 years, some say one year. He was succeeded by GREGORY, surnamed the Great, son of DONGALLUS, King of the Scots, 880, or 875, a valiant and good King. He recovered Fife, Lothian and March from the Picts, whom the Danes had left in those places, pursued the Danes to Berwick and put them all to the sword. He slew CONSTANTIN, a King of the Britons and forced them to peace. He made peace with ELFRID, King of England. He defeated the Irish invasion in Galloway, pursued the Irish and forced Dublin to surrender. He built the City of Aberdeen and died 892, reigned 18 or 12 years, according to his beginning Anno 880. A Catalogue of these Kings in a Manuscript in Colbert's Library, instead of this GREGORY mentions one ECHODIUS the son of RU. His daughter

Agnes was wife of Lewis, Count of Furstenberg, from whom the Counts and Princes of Furstenberg are descended. He was succeeded by

DONALD VI. He so maintained peace that he was ever prepared for war. He aided the English against the Danes, to whom he gave a great overthrow. He reduced the thieves of Ross and Murray, died 903, reigned 11 years and was buried at Icolmkill. He was succeeded by CONSTANTIN III. or CONSTANTIN, 903, who twice made a league with the Danes against the English, gave Cumberland to MALCOLM, son of DONALD, was twice beat by the English, who took Westmoreland and Cumberland. Some years after he went to a monastery, where he lived 5 years and died 943, which six years make some controversy of some following reigns, but it is adjusted soon, was buried at Icolmkill.

MILCOLUMBUS I., or MAELCOLUIM, or MAELCOLAI, or MALCOLM, son of DONALD VI., succeeded CONSTANTIN III., 943. He received Cumberland and Westmoreland from King EDMUND I. on condition that his successors should do homage to that monarch for these lands. He reigned 15 years and died 958, being slain by the Murray men and was buried at Icolmkill. Some say he reigned 9 years, and others 11 years. He was succeeded by INDULFUS, or GONDOLPH, or INDOLF, or INDUFF, 958, who reigned 7 years. Then the Danes invaded Scotland with 50 ships, but INDULPHUS went against them and put them to flight, but was slain himself in the action 967, reigned 9 years, some say 8, and was buried at Icolmkill. DUFFUS, or DUBHODA, or DUF, or NIGER, succeeded INDULPHUS. He was son of MILCOLUMBUS I., and succeeded 967. He created CULENUS, son of INDULF, Prince of Cumberland, and sent him against the thieves. The King refusing to pardon a thief of DONALD's kindred, was murdered 972, reigned 5 years, and was buried at Icolmkill. CULENUS, son of INDULPHUS, succeeded 972, and executed all that were accessory to the death of his predecessor DUFFUS, but at last growing lascivious he was murdered by RUDARUS, Thane of Methven, whose daughter he had ravished 976, reigned 4 years, some say 5, and was buried at Icolmkill.

KENNETH III., younger son of MILCOLUMBUS I., succeeded CULENUS 976. He reformed the abuses of his court and disorders of his Land and renewed the league with England. The Danes invaded Angus, defeated the King's forces, but by the valour of HAY the Scots rallied and put the Danes to flight, for which the King made him Earl of Arrol and Lord High Constable, from whom many gentlemen and noblemen in Scotland are descended. He settled the commotions of Angus and Mernis, caused MALCOLM, Prince of Cumberland, to be poisoned, because the King would have his own son to succeed, and therefore enacted that the Crown should be hereditary, and proclaimed his son MALCOLM Prince of Cumberland, but as he went to visit the Shrine of Palladius he was murdered by Fenelia, Lady of Fettercairn, the mother of Crathlinth, 994, reigned 18 years, some say 24, buried at Icolmkill. He was succeeded by CONSTANTIN IV., surnamed the Bald, who was slain in battle 995, some say 997, and was buried at Icolmkill, reigned 3 years. He was succeeded by GRIMUS, or GRIM-MACDUBH, or CHINET, or GIRGH-MAC-KINATH or GREG, son of MOGALLUS a Prince of Scotland (brother of DUFFUS and KENNETH III.), by some called the son of King DUFFUS, 995, some say 997. Then MALCOLM went against him, but at length matters were accommodated, so that GRIMUS was to reign till he died, and that then the Crown was to be conferred on MALCOLM and his heirs. But GRIMUS turning a tyrant, the nobles sent for MALCOLM, and when matters came to a battle GRIMUS was taken and had his eyes put out and the law for succession confirmed. He died 1003, some say 1008, and was buried at Icolmkill. His son, name unknown, was father of BANCHE, Thane of Lochabyr, Patriarch of the House of Stuart.

MILCOLUMBUS II., son of KENNETH III., succeeded 1003, or 1008, and had war with the Danes, in which many of the nobility being slain a peace was concluded. He erected a Bishop's See at Murthlake or Aberdeen, where he



overcame the Danes A. D. 1017. Some years after SVENO, King of Norway, attempted the conquest of Scotland, but MALCOLM followed him so close that scarce any of his army returned. He divided the Realm into Baronies and published the Book called *Regia Majestas*, for the well ordering of the Kingdom. At length growing covetous he was murdered 1033 and buried at Icolmkill. He had two daughters: BEATRIX (see below), and DOCHA, wife of FINLEG, Thane or Governor of the County of Angus; of whom the elder, BEATRIX, was mother of King DUNCAN I. and the younger, DOCHA, was mother of MACBETH. See following.

BEATRIX, elder daughter of MILCOLUMBUS II., was wife of ALBANACH, or GRIMUS, the chief Thane or Governor of the Scots Islands. Their son,

DUNCAN I. (by some called DONALD VII.), or DONACHADH, or DUNECAN, or DUNUCHUNDA, succeeded his grandfather 1033, an easy Prince and clement. His cousin MACBETH and BANCO, Thane of Lochabyr, soon suppressed the rebellions of the Lochabrians and of MACDUAL, Prince of the Islanders, and soon after DUNCAN fought the battle of Culross against SVENO, King of Norway, till he was forced to fly to Perth, where SVENO besieged him by land, while his fleet sailed up the Tay to blockade him. DUNCAN, till MACBETH should come with recruits, sent BANCO to SVENO to treat of peace. Meanwhile he furnished SVENO's army with all manner of provisions, mixt with *Sleepy Night Shade*, an Herb common in those places, whereby the Danish army fell fast asleep, and MACBETH with BANCO fell upon them opportunely and utterly destroyed them, while a few that were awake carried SVENO fast asleep to the shore, and with difficulty got one ship to carry him off. And BANCO march'd against a fresh army of the Danes, who came with a fleet of supplies to SVENO with the chief men of their Nation, whom BANCO defeated and slew at Kingborn; upon which it is said, the Danes made a solemn oath never to invade Scotland again. And now a general peace ensuing, MACBETH despising his cousin King DUNCAN's sloth, entertained hopes of mounting the Throne himself, being excited by a dream in which 3 women appeared in more august than human form; one saluting him Thane of Angus, the other Thane of Murray, and the 3rd King of Scotland: and acquainting his wife with this vision, she ever teiz'd him to execute his purpose with expedition, by murdering the King at Inverness. And gathering a band of men he marched to Scone, where he proclaimed himself King, and DUNCAN's sons, viz. MALCOLM CANMORE, Prince of Cumberland, fled into England, and DONALD BANE fled to his father's relations in the Western Isles and from thence into Ireland. DUNCAN was murdered 1040, reigned 7 years, and was buried at Icolmkill. His wife was a daughter of SIVARDUS (SIBARBUS), General of the Army that restored MALCOLM CANMORE. DUNCAN I. was succeeded by his cousin MACBETH, or MACBEATHA or MACHETAD, or MACBETHAD, or MACHABEUS, or MACBETH-MAC-FINLEG, 1040, who at first became popular and more by art than force suppressed the robbers. He cut off the Thanes of Caithness, Ross, Sutherland and Nairn, with some of the chief nobility, subdued the Western Islanders and the Great MACGILL, Lord of Galloway, and having settled a general tranquility, he made many wholesome laws, and for the first 10 years so wisely administered the Government that he was inferior to none of his predecessors, had he not been a usurper: but then he became a mere tyrant, and hearing the witches had foretold that BANCO's offspring should be Kings; nay, fearing that BANCO being grandson of King GRIMUS should imitate his example, he ordered him to be slain in returning home from a feast at the Palace, by a seeming tumult, while BANCO's son FLEANCE escaped by the help of the night and fled into Wales. Upon which the nobility being afraid of themselves seldom came to Court, and MACBETH still tyrannizing fortified himself with strong guards in Dunsinan and Lunsanan Castles, which he made the Thanes build for him, among whom MACDUFF, Thane of Fife, was the most powerful; but he justly fearing the Tyrant, left his family and went into England, while MACBETH confiscated his goods and slew



his wife and children; and now contemning the nobility he ruled only by domestic counsels. Meanwhile MACDUFF found Prince MALCOLM royally entertained in the Court of EDWARD the Confessor, and laying before him the lamentable state of Scotland, persuaded him to attempt his restoration, and King EDWARD generously gave him an army of 10000 men, commanded by SIBARDUS, King DUNCAN's father-in-law, who with the Scots refugees marched straight against MACBETH, then shut up in Dunsinan Castle, the people following with acclamations of joy, and the army wearing green boughs marched to Dunsinan as in a Triumph, which terrified and put the Tyrant to flight, while his soldiers deserted to MALCOLM. And MACBETH being overtaken and believing the stories of the witches, That no Horse born of a Mare should ever overtake him, and no Man born of a Woman should ever slay him; MACDUFF told him, that now his Fate was at hand, because both he and his horse were never born, but violently cut out of the womb; and so he slew MACBETH 1057. LUCHLACH, or LAHAULAN, or LUTHLATH, son of MACBETH, was set up by some malecontents and crowned, but after he had reigned in Aberdeenshire near 4 months, he was slain in Strathbogy by King MALCOLM's men and buried with his father at Icolmkill.

MILCOLUMBUS III. or MALCOLM CANMORE, or MALCOLM-CEAN-MORE, or MALCOLM KENREMORE, son of DUNCAN I., having defeated MACBETH was proclaimed King at Scone 25 April 1057. He appointed a Parliament at Forfar, and restored the lands to the children of those who had been slain by MACBETH. He introduced the titles of Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Barons, and Knights, and created MACDUFF, Earl of Fife, and honoured him with many privileges. He created Patrick Dunbar Earl of March for suppressing the robbers of Cockburn. His sister Margaret was wife of EDGAR ETHELING (son of Prince EDWARD, died 1057, son of EDMUND IRONSIDE, King of England), who, to shun the fury of the Norman Conquest, set sail for Hungary, but by a storm was driven to Scotland. And St. MARGARET, sister of EDGAR ETHELING, wife of King MALCOLM CANMORE, was the sole heiress of the Crown of England; but the hereditary right of her posterity was defeated by the Norman Conquest. She was so grieved at her husband's death that she survived him but a very short time. Meanwhile Prince EDGAR ETHELING being drove by tempest into Scotland, was royally entertained by King MALCOLM, who protected him and many of his friends (from whom many families in Scotland are descended) against WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, the invader of his undoubted right. This occasioned a long war between Scotland and England, in which SIBARDUS, a petty King of Northumberland, joined the Scots, against whom King WILLIAM sent ROGER, a Norman, with forces into Northumberland, where ROGER was slain by his own men and his army routed. Then RICHARD, Earl of Gloucester, was sent with a greater army, but being wearied out with skirmishes by Patrick Dunbar, was forced to have more relief; accordingly ODO, King WILLIAM's uterine brother, marched with more forces, who spoiled Northumberland; but as he returned King MALCOLM and SIBARDUS attacked him, recovered the spoils and took and slew many of his army. Neither did ROBERT, King WILLIAM's son (tho' he also marched with an army) do any memorable action. Upon this King WILLIAM II. judging the war more tedious than advantageous, was glad to hearken to a peace. And now various civil commotions arose. Those of Galloway and Aebudae were suppressed by WALTER, grandson of BANCHO, and those of Murray, Ross and Caithness were quelled by MACDUFF Earl of Fife. Then the King founded the Bishopricks of Murray and Caithness. But WILLIAM RUFUS taking possession of Alnwick Castle, MALCOLM went and besieged it, and brought the besieged to such a strait that they were fain to treat of a surrender; but as the King was receiving the keys from the top of a spear, the Governor, Mowbray, pierced it thro' his eye and slew him A. D. 1093, and his family were ever after called Piercy. MALCOLM was buried at Icolmkill. His brother, DONALD VII. (called DONALD BANE or the White) fled to the

Aebudae for fear of MACBETH. He promised to MAGNUS, King of Norway, all the Islands if by his aid he should enjoy the Crown of Scotland. Accordingly with little difficulty he was declared King after his brother, 1093, especially by those who falsely accused King MALCOLM of corrupting the Government. His nephew DUNCAN (natural son of MALCOLM III.) after 6 months expelled him, but upon DUNCAN'S death he again set himself on the Throne. Then the Norwegians came to take possession of the Islands, but the people rebelled and set up EDGAR, who by the aid of WILLIAM RUFUS, King of England, overcame and imprisoned DONALD, who died a prisoner 1098, and was buried at Dunkel, from whence his bones were afterwards translated to Icolmkill.\*

The children of MILCOLUMBUS III., MALCOLM CANMORE, and his wife, St. Margaret, of England, were:

1. EDGAR, who succeeded his uncle, DONALD BANE, and was the first anointed King of Scotland 1098; had no contentions at home or wars abroad; died without issue 1107, buried at Dunfermling, reigned 9 years and 6 months.
2. ALEXANDER I., surnamed the FIERCE, succeeded his brother 1107, and next year suppressed the robbers of ROSS. He built the Church of St. Michael in Scone, and the Abbeys of St. Colms-Inch and Dunfermling, died 1124, buried at Dunfermling, reigned 17 years.
3. DAVID I. (See below.)
4. Edward, died of his wounds at the siege of Alwick, 1093.
5. Edmund } banished to England by their uncle DONALD BANE, where they died.
6. Ethelred }
7. MATHILDIS, or MAUD, wife of HENRY I., King of England.
8. Mary, wife of Eustace, Count of Boulogne. Their daughter, MAUD, was wife of STEPHEN, King of England.
9. DUNCAN II., a natural son of MALCOLM CANMORE; expelled DONALD BANE and succeeded 1093, but turning imperious and acting arbitrarily, he was soon hated by the most part. Then the exiled King DONALD bribed Macpendir, Earl of Mernis, to slay him, which he effected 1095, after he had reigned 1 year and 6 months; some say only 6 months. He was succeeded by DONALD VII., as above.

DAVID I., called ST. DAVID, succeeded his brother ALEXANDER, 1124. He was a wise and just Prince. When King STEPHEN mounted the English Throne he desired DAVID to swear fealty for Cumberland, Northumberland and Huntingdon (which last he had by his wife) and upon DAVID answering, that he and King STEPHEN and all the Peers of England having sworn to Queen MAUD, the undoubted heiress, he would never acknowledge STEPHEN for King of England. Upon this ensued a war, in which the English and Scots laid waste one another's Borders with fire and sword 1137. They came to a battle where

\*DONALD BANE had a daughter BETHOCA, wife of the Count de St. Pol, whose daughter HEXILDA was wife of SIR WILLIAM CUMMIN, Chamberlain of King WILLIAM and son of WILLIAM CUMMIN, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland 1142, in the reign of King DAVID I., and the great-grandson of ROBERT CUMMIN, the first recorded of the name, who was killed at the battle of Alwick 1109. Their son, WILLIAM CUMMIN, was father of SIR RICHARD CUMMIN, who was a great benefactor to the monks of Kelso, to whom he gave the Church of Lyncudric. Of his 3 sons, 1 Sir John Cummin, Lord of Badenoch, or the Red Cummin (whose son, Sir John Cummin, of Badenoch, called the Black Cumming, one of the six GOVERNORS of Scotland 1286 and one of the Competitors 1290, wife Marjory, sister of JOHN BALIOL, King of Scotland, and their son, John Cummin of Badenoch, made a treaty with Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, which he perfidiously discovered to King EDWARD I. of England, for which Robert slew him in the Church of Dumfries 10 Feb. 1306); 2 Sir Walter Cummin (whose daughter was wife of Sir Walter Stuart, Earl of Menteith in right of his wife, and of their sons the elder was Alexander, Earl of Menteith, and the younger, Sir John de Menteith, betrayed the brave Sir William Wallace); and 3, SIR WILLIAM CUMMIN, Earl of Buchan by his wife Margaret, daughter of FERGUS, Earl of Buchan, had: ALEXANDER, Earl of Buchan, one of the six Regents of Scotland 1286, died 1289, wife Isabel (Elizabeth), daughter of Roger de Quincey, Earl of Winchester. (See later.)

the English were beat, and their General, the Duke of Gloucester, taken prisoner. STEPHEN nettled at this loss gladly made peace, whereby it was agreed, that the prisoners should be redeemed without money, and that King STEPHEN should resign all right to Cumberland as the supreme Lord of it, and that Prince HENRY should have Huntingdon. But the armies were scarce disbanded, when STEPHEN having clandestinely seized some castles of Northumberland, renewed the war (called the War of the Standard), in which the Scots were routed and lost 12000 men and forced to leave Northumberland. But by means of TRUSTINUS, Archbishop of York, a truce was made for 3 months, on condition that Northumberland should be forthwith restored to the Scots. And tho' STEPHEN had made great preparations to carry on this war, yet his nobility opposing him, and fearing intestine broils, he sent his wife MAUD to treat of peace with her uncle DAVID. At last an agreement was made, by which DAVID was to have Cumberland, and Prince HENRY, DAVID'S son, should be possessed of Northumberland and Huntingdon. This peace was made Anno 1139, at which time MAUD the Empress returning into England sent her son HENRY (afterwards King HENRY II.) to King DAVID, who knighted HENRY and honoured him with the Military Belt, when HENRY as the heir apparent of England, solemnly swore never to disturb DAVID, nor any of his offspring, in their English possessions. He erected the Bishopricks of Ross, Dunblane, Dunkell and Brechin, and died 23 May 1153, reigned 29 years, 2 months and 3 days, and was buried at Dunfermling. His wife MAUD was daughter of WOLDEOFUS, Earl of Northumberland, and his wife JUDITH, niece of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. By this marriage Northumberland and Huntingdon came to the Crown of Scotland.

HENRY, Prince of Scotland and Earl of Huntingdon, which he obtained by the first peace between his father and King STEPHEN, and was invested in these countries, because his father refused to do homage for them to the King of England. HENRY was one of the most accomplished Princes of his time, and so much the favourite of King STEPHEN, that he was set at the head of his table, to the no small umbrage of his nobles, and at the siege of Ludlow, where Prince HENRY was in eminent danger, King STEPHEN hazarded his own life to preserve the Prince. HENRY died before his father, to the universal grief of all Scotland. His wife, ADAMA, ADA, or ADELINE, was daughter of William, Earl of Warren, 2d Earl of Surrey, in England, and of his wife, Isabel, or Elizabeth, daughter of HUGH MAGNUS, Count of Vermandois, second son of HENRY I., King of France (see). Children:

1. MALCOLM IV., born 1140, succeeded his grandfather 1153, and for his chastity and celibacy surnamed the Maiden. The rebellions of Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, and Sumerled, Thane of Argyle, were suppressed. King HENRY II. of England erected the Bishopricks of Carlisle to deprive the Bishop of Glasgow of the oversight of Cumberland, and artfully decoyed young MALCOLM to Chester, where he got him to do homage for Cumberland, Northumberland and Huntingdon, which should have been done only by his brothers WILLIAM and DAVID, the possessors of those lands, according to the old contract. Then HENRY decoyed him to London and carried him against his will to France 1156, for which, tho' MALCOLM with difficulty pacified his nobles on his return, yet for a sham reason he was decoyed to the Parliament at York and was there deprived of his English lands; and King HENRY maliciously acquainted the Scottish nobility that MALCOLM had freely resigned them, for which they besieged him in Perth; but the nobles discovering HENRY'S fraud raised war till the two Kings met near Carlisle, when HENRY restored Cumberland and Huntingdon to MALCOLM, but would not part with Northumberland: To this MALCOLM basely yielded, contrary to the protestations of his nobles, who deny'd that their King had a right to alienate any lands of the Crown without the consent of the States; Therefore 3 rebellions happen'd in Galloway, Murray and Renfreu,



which were all defeated 1163, and being now 22 years old, his Parliament requested him to marry, but he would not, and wanting heirs and enjoying peace he began the old trade of building Churches, but died 10 Dec. 1165, aged 25 years, reigned 12, and was buried at Dunfermling.

2. WILLIAM (surnamed the Lion), born 1140, succeeded his brother 1165, forced King HENRY to restore Northumberland but HENRY repenting of this Grant, made frequent incursions into the Borders of Scotland, until WILLIAM entered England with a great army; and the English then not being in a posture of fighting bought a truce for a large sum of money, during which they recruited their army, and King WILLIAM riding in the night-time was assaulted by the English and taken prisoner 1173. The English historians say the truce expired; however it was, WILLIAM was carried to Normandy, while the English invaded Cumberland, but were repulsed by Gilchrist and Rolland, the Scots Generals. Meanwhile DAVID, the King's brother, ransomed him, and the King leaving 15 hostages, and delivering up to the English the four Castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Edinburgh and Sterling was released 1 Feb. 1174, and 12 of Oct. following he did homage to King HENRY at York. After this the King quelled the robberies of the Aebudae, and Anno 1190, RICHARD I., King of England, restored the Castles and sent back the Articles to King WILLIAM, allowing him to possess all that MALCOLM CANMORE and his predecessors had possessed and with the same privileges. DAVID, the King's brother, accompanied RICHARD to the Holy Land, and returning landed at Alectium, or Taodunum, now Dundee. In the King's absence Harald, Earl of Caithness, deprived the Bishop of Caithness of his tongue and eyes, and on the King's return Harald lost his own eyes 1199, and that year WILLIAM swore fealty to King JOHN for his English lands; but JOHN was angry that WILLIAM would not aid him against the French, and therefore built a fortification in the country of Berwick, which WILLIAM demolished, upon which a war would have ensued, had not an accommodation been speedily made. WILLIAM then after the inundation of Bertha built Perth in a more convenient place Anno 1207. After 5 years he quelled the rebellion of Gothred Mackully, and died 1214, reigned 49 years and aged 74, buried at Arbroth. His wife EMERGARDA, daughter of the Earl of Beaumont. Children:

a. John, while a child, was drowned by the inundation of Bertha with his nurse and 14 persons more.

b. ALEXANDER II., born 1199, succeeded his father 1214, and settled affairs most prudently. He aided LEWIS the Dauphin against JOHN, King of England, who therefore wasted Dunbar and Lothian and burnt the Abbey of Coldingham and Berwick. But ALEXANDER followed his rear and wasted all with fire and sword even to Richmond. He also took and fortified Carlisle; but upon a peace HENRY restored Berwick and ALEXANDER gave up Carlisle; and ever after between the two Kings there was peace. Anno 1222, they of Caithness burnt their Bishop in his Palace, for exacting his tithes. At last, having quelled all intestine commotions, he died 1249, reigned 35 years, aged 50. His first wife JOAN, daughter of JOHN, King of England, married 1221, died 1238. He was buried at Dunfermling. He married secondly, 1239, MARY, daughter of INGELRAM DE COUCY, in France, and had by her:

ALEXANDER III. born 1240, succeeded his father 1249, but the CUMMINS ruled all; yet abusing their authority, divers of 'em, after the King's first marriage, were put to the Horn for oppression: then they raised forces, apprehended the King at Kinross and carried him prisoner to Sterling. But the death of Walter Cummin, Earl of Menteith (who was poisoned by his wife, an English woman), suppressed this commotion. Anno 1263 ACHO, King of Norway, landed at Air with 160 ships



and 20,00 men, in order to recover the Islands which had been promised to his ancestors; but the battle of Largs dash'd all his hopes; for there were 16,000 Norwegians slain, and few return'd home, most of their ships at the same time being dash'd in pieces by a violent storm 15 Aug. 1263, and ACHO died of grief, and his son MAGNUS was easily induced to peace. His first wife and all her children died before him: MARGARET, married 1251, died 1274, daughter of HENRY III., King of England. Then he married JOLETA, daughter of ROBERT IV., Count of Dreux in France, 1284. Historians of Flanders say, that he also married JOLETA, daughter of GUIDO of Dampierre, Count of Flanders, and if so she must have been his second wife, and JOLETA of Dreux his third wife; for after his death she was the wife of ARTHUR II., Duke of Bretaign. ALEXANDER broke his neck at Kingborn a hunting 17 March 1285, and was buried at Dunfermling, and dying without surviving male issue, there happen'd a great competition for the Crown. Of his three children,

1. David died unmarried before his father;
  2. Alexander died before his father 1273; wife, Margaret, daughter of Guido, Count of Flanders;
  3. Margaret, wife of HANGONANUS or ERICUS, the son of MAGNUS VI., King of Norway. Their daughter, MARGARET, the Maiden of Norway, was declared Queen of Scotland, but died unmarried in Norway, while preparing to sail into Scotland.
- c. A daughter, wife of Hubert, Earl of Kent.
- d. Isabel, a natural daughter, wife of Robert de Ross.
- e. Ada, or Ilda, a natural daughter, wife of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar. Of their two sons, Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, died in an expedition to the Holy Land, 1248; and Sir William assumed the surname of Hume from his patrimonial lands.
- f. Margaret, a natural daughter, wife of Eustace de Vescy.
- g. Henry de Galithly, a natural son.
- h. Africa, a natural daughter, wife of William Say.
3. DAVID, the third son of HENRY, Prince of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon and Garrioch, was a great commander under RICHARD I., King of England, at the siege of Acre etc. in the Holy Land, died at Yondly Castle in Northamptonshire, and was buried at Santrey Abbey near Commington Castle in Huntingdon 1219. His wife MAUD was daughter and co-heiress of Hugh Kiviliock, Earl Palatin of Chester. Four of their children, viz. Henry, David, John and Maud, all died without issue. Three daughters survived, viz.:
- a. Margaret, the eldest daughter, wife of Alan, Lord of Galloway, Constable of Scotland, died 1233. They had 4 children, viz.:
  1. Dornagilla (or Dervorgilla), m. John Balliol, Lord of Bernard Castle, founder of Balliol College in Oxford, died 1269. He was son of Bernard Balliol, Lord of Teesdale Forest, built Bernard Castle in the County of Durham, died in the reign of King HENRY III.; son of Hugh Balliol, Lord of Teesdale Forest, Biwell and Aidon, died in the reign of King JOHN; son of Guy Balliol, Lord of Teesdale Forest, died in the reign of King HENRY II.; son of Guy Balliol, made Lord of the Forest of Teesdale and Marwood by WILLIAM RUFUS (son of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR), who also gave him the Manors of Middleton and Gainsford in Northumberland. The Balliols came in with the Conqueror. John Balliol and Dornagilla, Lady of Galloway, were parents of:

JOHN BALLIOL, who according to the sentence of King EDWARD I. of England, was declared King of Scotland, 1292, after an interregnum of 6 years and 9 months. He went with the nobles of his train and swore fealty to King EDWARD, and much offended the rest of the nobility; but when BALLIOL decided in favour of the Abernethies who had slain Macduff, Earl of Fife, Macduff, brother of the defunct, appealed to King EDWARD against Balliol, who was denied to answer by a Proctor, and forced to plead his own cause in a lower seat; he was therefore so enraged that he speedily reconciled himself to his own subjects; and upon a war between France and England, renewed the ancient league with France, and threw off the English yoke. EDWARD therefore sent his fleet against Scotland which he had rigged out against France; but the Scots took 18 of his ships and put the rest to flight. EDWARD enraged marched against the Scots, and having decoyed ROBERT BRUCE, took Berwick by stratagem, and murdered 8050 Scots: and having taken Dunbar he marched straight to Montrose, where BALLIOL, by the advice of John Cummin of Strathbogy surrendered himself to King EDWARD, who having destroyed the Archives, carried King JOHN and the fatal Marble Stone (Chair), and what Regalia he found, up to London 1296; but BALLIOL, at the mediation of the Pope, was sent to his estate in Normandy 1299, where he died. Meanwhile EDWARD prosecuted the French war, and the Scots in his absence were governed by a Duodecenvirate; but the nobility could find no relief till the appearance of the renowned Sir William Wallace, Knight of Ellerslie, a gentleman of a most enterprizing genius, gigantic strength and ardent love of his country, who began with a small band of men to defeat great companies of the English, and having got a considerable army routed them in many battles, particularly at Stirling Bridge 15 Sept., 1297, and soon expelled them out of Scotland. Next he defeated King EDWARD at Biggar and took his camp. Next year EDWARD with a powerful army defeated the Scots at Falkirk 2 July, 1298, which was owing to Stuart of Bute and John Cummin quarrelling with Wallace about pre-eminence, where Stuart of Bute was slain and Wallace routed, whose trusty friend, the brave Sir John Graham, was also slain. After the battle, Robert Bruce, the father of King ROBERT (who had been decoyed by EDWARD bravely to fight on his side that day) conversed with Wallace, who convinced him of the folly of depending on EDWARD's promises; but Bruce died of grief 1303. Yet tho' Wallace in disgust resigned the Regency to John Cummin, he continued to slay numbers of the English. The new Regent and Simon Frazer with 10000 routed 30000 English in three battles, all fought 21 September 1302. While Wallace went to France, where he gained much renown, EDWARD re-entered Scotland and made himself master of the strongholds, which he filled with English garrisons. But after Wallace returned he soon cleared the country of them all. It is said that Wallace invaded England with 60000 men, where he continued till Queen MARGARET came in person to his tent at St. Alban's, and by her too much familiarity induced him to return to Scotland. At last ROBERT BRUCE, the son of the former, resolved to join Wallace and fled suddenly from London. But while Wallace was waiting for BRUCE with a few men, he was betrayed by Sir John Menteith into the hands of an English army, who carried him bound to London, where EDWARD caused him barbarously to be butcher'd in Smithfield 1306, tho' a prisoner of war, and never once King EDWARD's subject, after he had rescued Scotland 3 times. Wallace's wife was murdered by the English.

2. Helen, wife of Roger Quincey, Earl of Winchester and hereditary Constable of Scotland (*see*). Of their three daughters, Margaret, the eldest, wife of William de Ferrers, Earl of Ferrers, Derby and Nottingham; Isabel (or Elizabeth), second daughter, wife of Alexander Cummin, Earl of Buchan; and Helen, youngest daughter, wife of Alan, Lord Zouch.
  3. Thomas, died without issue.
  4. Christiana, wife of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle; died without issue.
- b. Isabel, second daughter of DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon, was wife of Robert Bruce, surnamed the Noble, Lord of Annandale. Their son, Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, on the death of Queen Margaret, 1290, claimed the Crown of Scotland as the nearest male in blood to DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon: but King EDWARD I. deciding it against him, he absolutely refused to acquiesce in the determination, nor would he ever acknowledge JOHN BALLIOL for his Sovereign, but gave up all his lands in Scotland to his eldest son, Robert, Earl of Carrick, and went as a crusader to the Holy Land. His wife Isabel was daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. Their daughter Christiana was wife of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar and March.

Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, became Earl of Carrick in right of his wife Martha, daughter and heiress of Thomas, Earl of Carrick, when King EDWARD I. decided the Crown in favour of JOHN BALLIOL. He always opposed King JOHN, and upon his father's death set up his own title, and after the battle of Falkirk was resolved to prosecute his right, but before a fit opportunity happen'd he died, Anno 1303.

Their son,

ROBERT BRUCE, Earl of Carrick, was the first King of Scotland of the House of Bruce, being proclaimed and crowned King 25 March 1306, after an interregnum of 10 years; then King EDWARD sent an army into Scotland, which twice defeated King ROBERT; but being joined by James, Earl of Douglas, he recovered many Castles in the North and defeated the Earl of Pembroke's army. Soon after King EDWARD I. died, and his son EDWARD II. succeeded 1308 and renewed the war against Scotland, came to Dumfries with an army, and tho' aided by Cummin was defeated at Inverary, near Aberdeen, 1310, and next year expelled out of most parts of the Kingdom. King EDWARD II. then assembled 100,000 men, the strength of England, entirely to conquer Scotland, and pitch'd at Bannockburn, where the English were totally routed and lost no less than 50,000 men, whereas not above 4000 Scots were slain. By this glorious victory 24 June, 1314, ROBERT not only rescued Scotland, but made the countries of Cumberland, Northumberland and Westmoreland, and the most part of Yorkshire and Durham, subject to the Scots. Soon after this King ROBERT called a Parliament at Air, which settled the Crown on him and his heirs for ever. King EDWARD artfully got the Pope to excommunicate Scotland; but the fraud being discovered, the Scots were absolv'd. ROBERT having defeated the English at Byland near York and in Blackmore Forest, he renewed the league with France; and JOHN BALLIOL, the last King, resigned up all right and title to him: then ROBERT settled the Crown on his grandson, ROBERT STUART, failing his heirs male. Meanwhile King EDWARD II. died and King EDWARD III. succeeded, and in Parliament renounced all claim to the Kingdom of Scotland, and a peace was made 17 June 1328, whereby the Kings of Scotland were to have all the Northern countries formerly possessed by them. ROBERT, the hero

of the age, died 9 June 1329, and his heart was buried in the Holy Grave by his trusty friend, the brave Earl of Douglass. His first wife was Isabel, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar; and his second wife was Mary, daughter of Aymer de Burke, Earl of Ulster in Ireland. Children: 1 Marjory Bruce, wife of Walter III., Lord High Steward of Scotland. Their son,

- ROBERT II., was the first King of Scotland of the House of Stuart.
- 2 DAVID II. BRUCE, only son and by second wife, born 1321, succeeded his father 1329, and Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, was made Regent, who having got a continuation of the peace between Scotland and England, ruled the Kingdom. King EDWARD III. hired a wicked monk to poison the Regent, which he effected, but was burnt by King EDWARD on suspicion of a cheat, because it was a lingering poison. David, Earl of Mar, and Patrick, Earl of March, were next made Regents. King EDWARD, after Murray's death, got EDWARD BALLIOL (son of JOHN, and who was crowned at Scone 1332) to invade Scotland and promising assistance, if he would do homage to him for that Crown. BALLIOL then with an English fleet landed at Kinghorn and defeated Alexander Seaton, marched to Perth and encamp'd by the River Ern, where he was joined by Cummins's faction. Meanwhile the Regents raised their army and pitch'd on the other side of the Ern: but BALLIOL taking advantage of their negligence surprised their camp 1332, slew many of the nobility and routed their army at Duplin. Then he took and fortified Perth for himself, marched to Scone and was crowned King, while King DAVID and his Queen went to France, and the Earls of Murray and Galloway having defeated BALLIOL in Annandale, Sir Andrew Murray of Tullibardin was made Regent in room of the Earl of Mar. DAVID was restored 1342; then Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie entered Northumberland and took many Castles and Towns from the English. King DAVID resolved to aid France against the English, and accordingly invaded England, when King EDWARD sent Henry Percy against him, who routed him at Nevill's Cross 17 October 1346, where King DAVID was wounded and taken prisoner. Then ROBERT STUART was made Regent, and the Scots took and demolish'd Berwick. King EDWARD therefore entered Scotland, and BALLIOL resigned to him that Crown; but losing his fleet and hearing of the bad state of his affairs in France, he left Scotland, and by the entreaty of his sister Joan, King DAVID's wife, he ransom'd DAVID, who promis'd to do homage if his nobles should consent. Accordingly peace was made for 14 years; meanwhile he died 29 Feb. 1370, and was buried at Holyrood-House. Wives, 1. Joan, daughter of EDWARD II., King of England, married 1329, died 1357. 2. Jane, daughter of Sir John Logy, died soon after marriage.
  - 3 Margaret Bruce, wife of William, Earl of Sutherland.
  - 4 Maud Bruce, wife of Thomas de Yssack. Their daughter Jean, wife of John de Ergadia, Lord of Lorn, was mother of Isabel, wife of Sir John Stuart of Innermeath and Lorn, and their son, Sir James Stuart, the Black Knight of Lorn.
  - 5 Elizabeth Bruce, wife of Sir Walter Oliphant.
- c. Ada, the fourth daughter of DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon, was wife of Henry de Hastings, patriarch of the later Earls of Huntingdon.
4. Ada (sister of DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon), daughter of Prince HENRY and granddaughter of King DAVID I., of Scotland, was wife of Florence III., Count of Holland.
  5. Maud, or Marjory (sister of DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon), wife of Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, who slew her on suspicion of adultery.



THE SAXON KINGS  
OF ENGLAND

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### The Original of the SAXON HEPTARCHY in England\*

The Saxons are an ancient and potent people of Germany, which large country was peopled originally by degrees from the Scythian Nations.

Many historians, English and foreigners, have wrote all they could find in ancient records and monuments of the Saxons, their original, manners, religion etc., to which I refer the reader. But my province being properly Genealogy, I begin with the old Kings and Princes of Saxony, which, according to German authors, gives the original of the first SAXON Princes that came over to England.

HARDERICH, King of the Saxons, A. M. 3914, B. C. 90. His son,

ANSERICH, King of the Saxons A. M. 4004, or A. D. 1. His son,

WILKE I., King of the Saxons A. D. 8, died A. D. 30. His son,

SVARTICKE I., Prince of the Saxons A. D. 30, died A. D. 76., had:

SVARTICKE II., Prince of the Saxons A. D. 76, d. A. D. 80, had:

SIGWARD, Prince of the Saxons A. D. 80, d. A. D. 100, had:

WITEKIND I., King of the Saxons, flourished A. D. 106, had:

WILKE II., Prince of the Saxons, d. A. D. 190, had:

MARBOD, King of the Saxons A. D. 190, d. A. D. 256, had:

BODO, or WODEN, King of the Saxons A. D. 256, d. A. D. 300; he was their deified MARS, FREA, or FRIA, his Queen, by them adored as the Goddess VENUS. Their son,

BEALDEAGUS, or BELDEG, had:

BRANDIUS, or BRANDO, who had:

FREODEGARUS, or FREDEGAR, who had:

FRIAIRIN, or FREWIN, who had:

WIGGA, father of:

GERISIUS, or GEWISCH, father of:

ESLA, father of:

ESLA, who had:

ELISIUS, father of

CHERDICK or CERDICK Patriarch of the Kings of the West-Saxons, who being much renowned in Germany, went to Britain with his son CHENRICK, A. D. 495, and was first crowned King when King ARTHUR yielded to him Hant and Somerset, which then was all his Kingdom, which he enlarged with the Provinces of Bark, Wilt, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall and the Isle of Wight, which Isle he committed to the Government of his nephews STUFF and WHITGAR, which last slew the Britons there and assumed the title of King. He was next crowned at Winchester, his capital, as the third monarch of the Englishmen, A. D. 532, died 534. His son,

CHENRICK, or KENRICK, aided his father in all his battles against the Britons and succeeded him in the Kingdom and also became the monarch of the Englishmen, 534. He overthrew the Britons, particularly in Anno 552, and died 560. His son,

CEOLIN, or CHEOLINE, succeeded in the Kingdom and English monarchy,

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\* (Anderson's "Royal Genealogies," pages 447, 733.)

560, much enlarged his Kingdom and increased the glory of the West-Saxons; for he not only defeated the Britons in many battles, but obliged the Kings of Kent, Essex and Sussex to own him for their Sovereign. Nay, tho' AIDAN, also King of Scotland, at first by the aid of the Britons, routed his army, yet he afterwards felt the force of his arms; but his boundless ambition made his neighbour Princes to combine against him, his nephew CEOLRICK not excepted, all under the conduct of the Kings of Kent, by which Confederacy he was deposed 592. His brother CUTULPH, or CUTHWOLFE, assisted him in his wars and was a partaker in his victories; died 571, leaving two sons: CEOLRICK, who succeeded his uncle as King of Wessex, but not as Monarch of the Englishmen 592, d. 598; and CEOLULPHE, or CHELWOLD, who succeeded his brother 598; against him the South-Saxons revolted 607, and he d. 611. CINIGISIL, or KINGILS, son of CEOLRICK, succeeded his uncle 611, associated his brother QUICELM, with whom he partitioned the Kingdom of Wessex 612, and defeated the Britons 614, became the first Christian King of the West-Saxons 636, then reigned alone till he died, 643, being succeeded by his son CENOWALCH, or KENWALD; he defeated the Britons 652, d. 672, and was succeeded by his wife, SEXBURGA, 672, but the West-Saxons disdaining to be governed by a woman deposed her 673. Then the Kingdom was partitioned among the Grantees, among whom was CENFUS (son of KENFRID, son of CUTHGEFIL, son of CEOLULPHE, son of CHENRICK, or KENRICK, aforesaid), who after the deposition of SEXBURGA 673, became King of a part of Wessex, and associated his son ESCUIN, but was forced to permit CENTUIN, the late King's brother, to have a part, died 676.

CUTHWIN, son of CEOLIN, was slain in battle against AIDAN, King of the Scots, 581. His son,

CUTH, or CUTHA, was father of:

CEOWALD, or CHELWALD, father of:

CENRED, or KENRED, whose son: INA, or HUN, succeeded CEDOWALLA (son of CENHERT, son of CEADDA, son of CUTHWIN) 689, was one of the most illustrious of the Heptarchy; for the same year he was crowned he was declared Monarch of the Anglo-Saxons and evinced his valour in wars against the Cornish Britons and the South-Saxons, the Kings of Kent and the King of Mercia. He rebuilt the Monastery of Glassenbury, published the Body of the West-Saxon Laws, afterwards translated into Latin by the learned Mr. William Lambert: at last, by the persuasion of his Queen ETHELBURGA (sister of Hildeltide, Abbess of Barking), daughter of ESCUIN, son of CENFUS, Kings of Wessex, etc., he resigned, professed a voluntary poverty and died a religious man at Rome 727, and his wife became Abbess of Barking near London. His brother INGILS, or IMGISIL, was father of

EOPPA, father of

ESA, or EASA, father of

ALCMUND, father of

EGBERT, upon the death of BRITHRICK, obtained the Crown of Wessex 800, but in time he destroyed the Heptarchy and became the first King of all England. BRITHRICK expelled EGBERT, fearing his grandeur and on suspicion of a conspiracy, when the latter went to OFFA†, King of Mercia, who unwilling to offend BRITHRICK, the Count of CHARLEMAIN became EGBERT's sanctuary; under CHARLEMAIN he learned to be both a valiant General and a politic Prince. He was crowned at Winchester Monarch of the English, upon the death of KENWOLF, 819, King of Mercia, and conquered Kent 823. He first called the South part of the Island England after the Angles from whom he was descended. The Danes landed with 23000 men in the Isle of Shippey, by whom King EGBERT was defeated: but Anno 834 he engaged them in a second battle and expelled them the Island. He died 4 Feb. 836, and was buried at Winchester.

He made it present death for any Briton to pass OFFA's Ditch. His wife REDBURG, though never crowned Queen, yet occasioned the severe law against the Britons.\*

ETHELWOLF, son of EGBERT, at first was made a Deacon, then Bishop of Winchester, but upon his father's death was discharged of his vows by Pope Gregory IV. and succeeded to the Crown 836. In his time the Danes miserably spoiled England, and the victories were sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other side, till at last they were forced to withdraw to the Isle of Thanet. And then the Saxons warred against the Britons. ETHELWOLF went to Rome 855, and confirmed the grant of Peter Pence made by King Offa. And on his return to France he married JUDITH, daughter of CHARLES THE BALD, whom he received with the title and place of a Queen. He died 13 Jan. 857, buried at Stamridge, but his corpse was afterwards removed to Winchester. His first wife, OSBURGIS, was mother of his children; she was daughter of Oslake, Great Butler of England, descended of STUFFE and WITHGAR, two brethren, noblemen of the Jutes, nephews of CLEDERICK and cousin Germans of KENRICK, Kings of the West-Saxons; she died 855. Children:

1. ETHELBALD, had part of the Kingdom in his father's life time and succeeded him in the whole 857, except the South-Saxons, East-Saxons and Kent possessed by his brother ETHELBERT. Of him little is recorded but his incestuous marriage with his step-mother Judith and his sudden death 20 Dec. 860; Judith returning home was ravished by Baldwin I., Forester of Arden, to whom he was afterwards married, and he was made the first Count of Flanders.
  2. ETHELBERT was King of all England 860, was always infested by the Danes; died 866, and was buried in the Cathedral of Shirebon in Dorsetshire. Of his 2 sons the elder, ATHELM, being under age, did not succeed; and ETHELWALD, surnamed Clito, was a most deadly enemy to his cousin King EDWARD, and was made King of the Danes in Northumberland, and then grievously assailed the countries of the East-Saxons, East-Angles and Mercia, where he was slain 905.
  3. ETHELRED I. succeeded his brother 866. And in his time the Danes still commit great ravages thro' the whole Kingdom, and among others murder EDMUND, titular King of the East-Angles, who was buried at Edmund's-bury, so called from him. The King died of his wounds he received against the Danes, some say of the plague, 20 April 872. He had 2 sons: ELFRED, grandfather of ETHELWARD the historian; and OSWALD.
  4. ETHELSWITH, wife of BURTHRED, or BURDRED, King of Mercia, married in April 855, died a nun 889.
  5. ALFRED, surnamed the GREAT (see later).
- ALFRED THE GREAT succeeded ETHELRED 872, and going to Rome, was crowned

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\* BRITHRICK succeeded his father, CENULPHIE, or KENWOLF, as King of Wessex, 784. (KENWOLF succeeded his father ADELARD, or ETHELWARD, 755. ADELARD reigned from 727 to his death, 740. He was son of ESCUIN, son of CENFUS.) In the reign of BRITHRICK the Danes made their first descent upon Wessex; the poison which his Queen prepared for one of his minions cut him off, Anno 800. His wife was ETHELBURGA, daughter of OFFA, King of Mercia, married 787; she fled to France after her husband's death and was courteously entertained by CHARLEMAIN, and died a nun.

† OFFA, formerly called PINCRED, born lame, deaf and blind, and continued so till he came of age, when he was miraculously cured, a descendant of KENOBALD, or CUNEBALD, 10th from WODEN; having slain BEORNRED, he became King of Mercia and 16th Monarch of the English 757. In his time the Kingdom of Mercia was in its meridian. He slew ALRICK, King of Kent, with his own hand and defeated his army. Then he marched from North to South, conquering all before him; and perceiving that the West-Saxons, whom he had lately discomfited, had made a league with the Britons against him, he separated his Borders from the Britons by a deep Ditch, from Basingwark in Flintshire to the Fall of the Wye near Bristol, which was called OFFA's Ditch, and then totally routed all his enemies. went to Rome 786, died at Offley 29 July, 796; wife QUENDRIDA.



by Pope Adrian. Was at first so far reduc'd by the Danes under ROLLO, that nothing was left him but Somerset, Hampton and Wiltshire, and was forc'd to abscond in the Isle of Anglesey; and viewing the Danish camp in disguise, he set upon them and routed them, and forced their King GUTHRAM, or GODRUM, to be baptiz'd and call'd ATHELSTANE, and expell'd the Danes his Kingdom A. D. 879. After this these Danes returned and much molested his peace, though he generally had the better till at last he forced the Northumbrian-Danes back to their own places. He died 28 October 901, or with others 900, being justly called the first civilizer of the English, who in his time were so ignorant, that there was scarce a priest that understood Latin, or a layman that could read English; for he made many wholesome laws and divided his Kingdom into Shires, Hundreds and Tythes. His wife ETHELBITH, or ELSWITH, daughter of ETHELRED Muchel, that is, the Great, a Mercian Earl in Gainsborough in Lincolnshire. Her mother was EDBURG, of the blood royal of Mercia. She was married 868, died 904. Children :

1. EDWARD I. Senior, succeeded his father 901, having been freed of his rival and cousin ETHELWALD 935 (surnamed Clito), and the Danes breaking the truce King EDWARD made with them, they were discomfited in the battle of Wodensfield 910, when the two Pagan Kings COWILFUS and HEALADINE were slain. He made the Prince of Wales do him homage. He lastly routed the Danes under their King, who was therefore murdered by his own subjects. He died 924, or 925, and was buried at Winchester. Wives.
  - 1, EGUINA, daughter of Bercher, a private gentleman, called therefore by some only his mistress (she was mother of ATHELSTAN and EDITHA);
  - 2, ELFLEDA, daughter of Ethelhelm, an Earl (mother of Elfward, Edwin, Elflada, Egbinna, Ethelhild, Edhild, Edgith, Elgiva);
  - 3, Edgiva, daughter of Earl Sigeline, Lord of Meapham, Culings and Leanham, married 916, died 25 August 953 (mother of EDMUND I., EDRED, ELFRED, Edburga, and perhaps also of Edgiva and Thyra). Children:
    - a. ATHELSTAN, or ETHELSTAN, was knighted by his grandfather, King ALFRED, succeeded his father 924, when he was crowned and annointed at Kingston on the Thames by Athelm, Archbishop of Canterbury. He defeated the Danes and Scots 937, which so grieved their King CONSTANTIN III. that he resigned and retired to a monastery. Some authors without authority call ATHELSTAN King of all Britain, which they call the whole Island, not considering that the learned Bede, William of Malmsbury, etc. confine the name of Britain to those parts commanded by the Britons, at the furthest comprehending the South of SEVERUS's Wall, and called the Scots and Picts *populi Transmarini*. And let it be observed that tho' these authors adduce Marianus Scotus to prove that all the other Kings in the Island were tributary to ATHELSTAN, yet in the authentic edition of Marianus, publish'd in Germany, no such thing is mentioned. ATHELSTAN having made many excellent laws, translated the Bible into the Saxon language, died 17 October 940, and was buried at Malmsbury.
    - b. EDITHA, or EGLISA, or BEATRIX, wife of SYTHRICK, Danish King of Northumberland, married 925.
    - c. EDMUND I., born 921, succeeded his brother 940. He freed Mercia from the Danes, and bestowed Cumberland and Westmoreland on MALCOLM, King of Scotland, for his aid against the Danes. He was stabbed to the heart with a short dagger by one Leof 26 May 946, and was buried at Glastenbury. His wife was ELFGIVA, married 940, who lived so chastely after her husband's death, that by the historians of those times she is reckoned a Saint. They had 2 sons, of whom the elder, EDWI, was born 942, succeeded his uncle 955, but being an utter enemy to the priests, he was soon deposed. He died of grief 959, and was buried at Winchester.

Wife **ELGIVA**. The younger son was **EDGAR**, the Peaceable, born 943. (*See below.*)

- d. **EDRED**, succeeded his brother 946, reduced the Northumbrians 947, who called **ANLAFE** and made him their King, but they expelled him 951, and elected **HERICUS**. **EDRED** died 965, and was buried at Winchester. He had 2 sons: **BERTFRED** and **ELFRED**.
- e. **ELFRED**, so much his father's darling that he was crowned and made his co-partner in the Kingdom, but he died soon after and was buried at Winchester, and his corpse was afterwards removed to Hyde.
- f. **ELFWARD**, born about the beginning of his father's reign, and when it was expected he should have succeeded he died at Oxford 925, and was buried with his father at Winchester.
- g. **EDWIN** being a minor at his father's death, **ATHELSTAN** succeeded, who fearing he had too near a title to the Crown, caused him to be put into a little boat, without tackle or oars, attended only by one page. **EDWIN** was so grieved at this affront that he jumped into the sea, and his body being driven to the Coast of Flanders, was buried by his cousin German **ADOLPH**, Count of **BOULOGNE**.
- h. **ELFLEDA**, Abbess of Ramsay, where she died and was buried.
- i. **ELGBINA**, or **OGINA**, second wife of **CHARLES IV**. Simplex, King of France, married 901. He died 928. Then she was the wife of Herbert, Count of Vermandois, the son of Herbert that occasioned the death of her first husband, and therefore **LEWIS**, King of France, committed her to the custody of his Queen **GERBERGA**.
- j. **ETHELHILD**, a nun in the monastery of Wilton.
- k. **EDHILD**, or **ETHILD**, wife of **HUGH Magnus**, Count of Paris, the father by another wife of **HUGH CAPET**, King of France.
- l. **EDGITH**, or **EDGINA**, wife of the Emperor **OTTO I. Magnus**. She died 17 August 947.
- m. **ELGIVA** was by her brother King **ATHELSTAN** sent to the Court of the Emperor **HENRY I.**, whose son having married her elder sister, she was married to an Italian Duke near the Alps, which may easily be conjectured by the honourable disposition of the match-maker being a Prince of note and account.
- n. **EDBURGA** died a nun in a monastery at Winchester.
- o. **EDGIVA**, wife of **LEWIS**, Prince of Aquitain in France.
- p. **THYRA**, wife of **GORMO III.**, King of Denmark, was married 900. He died 901. Their son,

**HERALD VIII.**, King of Denmark 931, died 981, father of

**SWAIN**, or **SWENO**, or **SVENOTTO**, King of Denmark, hearing of a massacre of the Danes, landed in England with a great fleet 1003, which in time he conquered and styled himself King of England 1012, but was afterwards defeated essaying to take London. He died suddenly 1015. He was father of

**CANUTE**, the Great, King of Denmark, who was upon the death of **EDMUND Ironside** acknowledged King of all England. He expelled **EDWARD** and **EDMUND**, the sons of Ironside into Sweden, and ordered them to be murdered there. He partitioned England into four Provinces, kept up a body of Danish troops, and in one year exacted of the English a tribute of £100,000 to subsist them. He went to Rome 1031. He died at Shaftsbury 12 November 1036, and was buried at Winchester. Wives, 1, **ALWINA**, or **ALFGIVA**, daughter of **Elfhelm**, Earl of Northampton (mother of **SVENO** and **HARALD**

I.); 2, EMMA, widow of ETHELRED II., the Unready, King of England, and daughter of RICHARD I., Duke of Normandy (mother by her second husband of CANUTE Durus, or HARDY CANUTE, or CNUTE). Children:

1. SVENO, King of Norway, died 1036.
2. HARALD I., surnamed Harefoot, succeeded his father, 1036, as King of England, was a wicked Prince. He died 16 April 1039, and was buried at Westminster; but he was afterwards taken up by HARDY CNUTE and thrown into the Thames until he was found by a fisherman who interred him in St. Clement's Church-Yard, without Temple-Bar, at London.
3. CANUTE Durus, or HARDY CNUTE, King of Denmark and England, succeeded his brother by the universal consent of the Nation. He ordered the body of his half-brother to be taken up and thrown into the Thames, and made Edmund, Earl of Kent, his principal favourite. At last he died suddenly at the nuptial feast of Canute Prudan, a Danish Lord, with the Lady Githa, at Lambeth, Anno 1041, or 1048, and was buried at Winchester, and with him the Government of the Danes in England ceased.
4. CUNILDA, or CUNIGUNDA, wife of the Emperor HENRY III., being falsely accused of adultery, turned a nun.

ESTRITHA, or MARGARET (sister of CANUTE, the Great), wife of (1) RICHARD II., Duke of Normandy; (2) Ulpho, an English Count, and had by her second husband:

- a. SWAIN, King of Denmark.
- b. GITHA, second wife of GOODWIN, Earl of Kent, who was General under CANUTE, the Great, and overthrew the Vandals 1019, but observing the bad state of affairs under King HARDY CNUTE, he aspired after the Crown, and with his sons greatly molested EDWARD, the Confessor, who were therefore all banished, declared outlaws, and then became pirates: but at last, by means of the nobility, he and his sons were reconciled to the King. He died suddenly at Winchester, where he was buried. His first wife was Thyra, by some called the sister of CANUTE, by others called the sister of Ulpho. Children:

EDITHA, a beautiful Lady, married, 1045, EDWARD, the Confessor, son of ETHELRED II., the Unready, Kings of England. He was educated in France with his uncle RICHARD II., Duke of Normandy, returned to England in the reign of HARDY CNUTE, whom he succeeded A. D. 1042. He first remitted the tribute of Danes-Gilt, which mightily endeared him to his people; he next collected the most wholesome laws of his predecessors into one body, which is the origin of the English Common Law. He was the first who undertook to cure the evil by a touch. He rebuilt St. Peter's in Westminster. He left the Kingdom by will to WILLIAM, Duke of Normandy, and died 4 January 1066, and was buried the 7th at Westminster, leaving no issue behind him. His wife died in December, 1074.

SVEYNE, Earl of Gloucester, father of HACUNUS.

HARALD II., performed valiant exploits against the Welsh as King EDWARD's General, and the second day after the Confessor's death he made himself King, none of the nobility gainsaying it. But WILLIAM the Norman soon sent his messengers desiring him to remember his oaths, though in vain. He discomfited the

Norwegians who landed at Richill commanded HARFAGER and his brother TOSTO, whom he slew; but he had quite different success at the invasion of WILLIAM, Duke of Normandy, in September, 1066, for 14 October WILLIAM and HARALD came to an engagement at Hastings, wherein HARALD was slain and his army entirely defeated, and thus the Norman Kings began. His wives were: 1, Unknown. 2, AIGITH, or AGATHA, daughter of ALGAR, Earl of Mercia, and sister of EDWIN, Earl of York, and MORCAR, Earl of Chester, and widow of GRYFFITH ap LLewellyn, Prince of North Wales. He had 4 sons and 1 daughter, viz.: Goodwin, Edmund, Magnus, Wolfe and Gunhild, a nun.

ULNOTHUS (son of GITHA and GOODWIN), died in prison at Salisbury.

TOSTA (or Tosto), created Count of Northumberland 1056, first strove with his brother HARALD at Windsor, where TOSTA had the worst; he therefore in revenge slew all his brothers settled at Portaflyth, cutting them in pieces, and sent his brother word that he had prepared salt-meat against the King's arrival. This barbarity made him odious to the Northumbrians, and caused him to be expelled the Kingdom, and returning with the Norwegians was slain Anno 1066. Wife, JUDITH, daughter of BALDWIN V., Count of Flanders. She next was the wife of WELPHO V. (IV.), Duke of Bavaria.

GURTHO, slain in the battle of Hastings, 1066.

LEOFWIN, slain in the battle of Hastings, 1066.

GESGA, a monk at Rheims in France.

2. ETHELWARD, second son of ALFRED the Great, born 880, was educated at the University of Oxford where he made good proficiency. He died 16 Oct. 922, and was buried at Winchester. Some say he was slain in battle. He had 3 sons: TURKETULE, Chancellor and Abbot of Croyland; AETHELWIN and AELWIN, both slain in battle.

3. ELFREDE.

4. ELFLEDA, wife of ETHELRED, Duke of Mercia, who having royal authority there, and dying 912, she valiantly opposed the common enemy, the Danes, and so did great service to her brother. She died 15 June 919. Their daughter,

ELFWIN, wife of LEOFRIC, Earl of Mercia, was deprived of the Duchy of Mercia by her uncle EDWARD I. Senior.

5. ETHELGINA, or ETHELGIDA, Abbess of Shaftsbury.

6. ETHELWIDA, or ELFRIDA, wife of BALDWIN the Bald, Count of Flanders, a widow 918, died 7 June 929,

7. ELFRITHA, mentioned by some.

8. EDMOND, died before his father.

EDGAR the Peaceable, the younger son of EDMUND I. and ELFGIVA, was born 943, elected King of Mercia and Northumberland 957, King of England 959. He reigned in peace, increased the Royal Navy, and maintained the dominion of the Narrow Seas, erected 15 monasteries, cleansed the country from wolves by ordering JEVAF, King of Wales, to pay an annual tribute of 300 wolves, which he did for 3 years, but in the fourth could find none, and so that tribute ceased. Some authors say that KENNETH, King of Scotland, rowed in King EDGAR's barge upon the River Dee; but that was impossible, there being no such King in Scotland then, EDGAR being cotemporary with INDULPHUS, DULPHUS and CULENUS, which last died 976. And EDGAR died 8 July 975. He had two



wives and two concubines: First wife, **ELFRED**, daughter of **BALDWIN II.**, Count of Flanders; others call her **ETHELFELEDA** the White, daughter of **ORDMAR**, Duke among the East-Angles, married 961, died 962. Second wife, **ALFREDA**, or **ELFRIDA**, daughter of **ORDAGAR** Duke of Devonshire and widow of **ETHELWOLD**, whom the King slew to get her for his wife. And **WOLFHILD**, a nun; and a servant maid, name unknown, whom he loved entirely. Children:

1. **EDWARD II.**, Junior, surnamed Martyr or Sanctus, born 963, succeeded 975. In his time arose a great controversy between the Regular and Secular Clergy, in which the former had the better. The King was at last stabbed to death by the treachery of his step-mother, 18 May 979. Some reckon him a natural son.
2. **EDMUND**, born 955, died 970, and was buried at Ramsay.
3. **EDGITH**, a nun in the monastery of Wilton. She is said to have refused the Crown offered her by Archbishop Dunstan upon her brother **EDWARD**'s death. She died 15 September 984.
4. **ETHELRED II.**, surnamed the Unready, born 966, succeeded 979. Next year the Danes landed in Kent, and from thence went to Southampton and spoiled Devonshire and Cornwall 981 and miserably destroyed London 982. After this they landed in Essex, defeated and slew Brighthood, the Earl. The King was then obliged to pay them a tribute of £10,000, which before the end of his reign was increased to £48,000. This tribute was called Danes-Gilt. At last **SVENO**, King of Denmark, entirely conquered England and styled himself King of it, and **ETHELRED** fled to Normandy Anno 1012, till **SVENO** died 1015, and **ETHELRED** died 23 April 1016, and was buried at St. Paul's in London. In his time there was a general massacre of the Danes 13 Nov. 1002. But others think it incredible, the Danes being so numerous and powerful in this Kingdom. He had 2 wives: 1., **ELGIVA**, daughter of **THORED** Thorold, an English Earl, married 984, died 1003; 2, **EMMA**, daughter of **RICHARD I.**, Duke of Normandy, married 1003, a widow 1016, next the wife of King **CNUTE** the Great. Children:
  - a. **ETHELSTAN**, born 986, slain in the wars against the Danes, 1011.
  - b. **EGBERT**, born 988, died young.
  - c. **EDRED**, born 992, died young.
  - d. **EDMUND II.**, Ironside, born 989, was upon his father's death made King by one part of the Nation, the other adhering to **CANUTE** the Great, but after several battles the Kingdom was partitioned between the contending monarchs. And **EDMUND** was slain by Duke **EDRIC**, who thrust a spear up his fundament while easing nature 1016. Some say he died a natural death. He had 2 sons:
    1. **PRINCE EDWARD** was with his brother expelled into Sweden and therefore was called the Outlaw. The King of Sweden would not kill the two royal brothers, but sent them to **SOLOMON**, King of Hungary, who gave them a princely education. He resided there until he was recalled by his uncle, King **EDWARD**, the Confessor, and died at London 1057. His wife, name unknown, daughter of the Emperor **HENRY III.** and King **SOLOMON**'s sister-in-law.\* He had a son and 2 daughters, viz.:
      - a. Prince **EDGAR** **ETHELING**, with his mother and sisters set sail for Hungary, but by contrary winds were driven to Scotland, where they were courteously entertained by King **MALCOLM CANMORE**. He was afterwards received into favour by King **WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR**, who gave him a pound weight of silver to spend every day. His wife, **MARGARET**, sister of **MALCOLM III. CANMORE**, King of Scotland, died without issue.
      - b. Princess **MARGARET**, wife of **MALCOLM III. CANMORE**, King of Scotland, who died 1093, and is by the Scots called Saint **MARGARET**.

She was the sole heiress of the Crown of England, and from her descended the succeeding Kings of Scotland, who in consequence had the hereditary right to the Crown of England, tho' it was defeated by the Norman Conquest of WILLIAM, Duke of Normandy. (*See their descendants, pages 25-32 hereof.*)

- c. CHRISTIANA, a nun at Ramsay in Hampshire, where she died and was buried.
- 2. EDMUND, expelled with his brother, married AGATHA, daughter of SOLOMON, King of Hungary, and died soon after without issue.\*
- e. EDWY, slain at the order of King CNUTE the Great by his own favourites, 1017.
- f. EDGAR, born 998.
- g. EDGINO or EDGIVA, wife of Ethelstan, an English nobleman, who was slain 1010 in battle.
- h. EDGITH, wife of Edrick Streon, Duke of Mercia, who was slain by King CANUTE the Great.
- i. ELFGINA, wife of UCHREDE or ULTREDE the Bold, son of WALDESE, Earl of Northumberland. Their daughter:  
ALDGITH, wife of MALDRED, a nobleman, had:  
GOSPATRICK, Earl of Northumberland, father of  
GOSPATRICK, Earl of Northumberland, who being deprived of his estate by WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, fled to Scotland and received Dunbar from King MALCOLM III. His son,  
GOSPATRICK, created Earl of Dunbar by King DAVID I., 1130, died 1147, father of  
GOSPATRICK, Earl of Dunbar, died 1167, father of  
WALDAVE, Earl of Dunbar, died 1182, father of  
PATRICK, Earl, married ADDA, natural daughter of WILLIAM IV., the Lion, King of Scotland.
- j. GODE (daughter of ETHELRED II., the Unready, and his second wife, EMMA, of Normandy), wife of, 1, Walter de Maigne, a nobleman of Normandy; 2, Eustachius, Count of Boulogne, who died without issue by her. Her son by her first husband,  
RUDOLPH, was created Earl of Hereford by King EDWARD the Confessor, died 21 Dec. 1055, father of  
HARALD, created Baron of Sudly in the County of Gloucester by WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.
- k. ELFRED, the youngest son, was deprived of his eyes by HARALD Harefoot and died in prison, or with others, that he was slain in battle by Earl GOODWIN.
- 1. EDWARD III., the Confessor, King of England; wife EDITHA, daughter of GOODWIN, Earl of Kent, and his wife GITHA, sister of SWAIN, King of Denmark, etc. (*See pages 38-40.*)

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\* Another account says that the wife of Prince EDWARD the Outlaw (or Exile) was AGATHA, daughter of OLAUS THE BOLD, King of Norway, and sister of ANNE (wife of HENRY I., King of France) and ANASTASIA (wife of ANDREW I., King of Hungary).

ANCESTRY OF  
THE EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE

## ANCESTRY OF THE EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE\*

(Anderson's "Royal Genealogies," pages 728, 731.)

1. HELL, King of the Britains, died Ante Christ 62. He had sons: (a) CASSIBILAN, King of the Britains, Ante Chr. 62; in his time JULIUS CAESAR made his first attempt upon Britain, Ante Chr. 54, and was forced by CAESAR to consent to pay a tribute of £3,000 per Ann. to the Romans; he died Ante Chr. 48; and (b) LUD, as follows:

2. LUD, King of the Britains, d. Ante Chr. 62, whose sons were: (a) LEAR (who m. Penardim, sister of BELI MAWR, King of Britain, whose mother was ANNA, "consobrina" MARY, the mother of JESUS, and had BRAN THE BLESSED, father of CARADOC, whose son CYLLINUS, first Bishop of Rome, is also said to have been father of COILUS, or COEL, mentioned below: see Lieut. C. A. L. Totten's "Our Race,"—Jesus, or Saltonstall, Chart, Nineteenth Series), and (b) THEOMANTIUS.

3. THEOMANTIUS, or TENANCIUS, succeeded his uncle CASSIBILAN, Ante Chr. 48, died Anno Ante Chr. 26. His son,

4. CUNOBELIN, or KIMBELINE, King of the Britons, or rather of the Trinobantes, the most potent state of the Britons, Anno Ante Chr. 26. He being the favourite of AUGUSTUS greatly promoted the peace of Britain and much civilized his people. He died Anno Domini 17. His son GUIDERIUS succeeded him, A. D. 17, said to be rich and valiant, and deny'd tribute to CALIGULA; was slain by Hanno, a Roman, A. D. 44, being succeeded by his brother,

5. ARVIRAGUS, eleventh son of KIMBELINE. He having slain Hanno, succeeded his brother A. D. 44; lived in the days of DOMITIAN, and died A. D. 74. He married GENISSA, daughter of the Emperor CLAUDIUS (*see*) and had:

6. MARIUS, who succeeded his father A. D. 74, and is said to have erected a Stone upon Stanmere in memory of a victory over the Picts. His wife was a daughter of BOADICEA, Queen of the Icenians. He died A. D. 125. His son,

7. COILUS ("Old King Cole") was educated at Rome, where he attained much knowledge and the affection of the Romans; succeeded A. D. 125; is said to have built Colchester; died 170. His son LUCIUS succeeded, 170, and was the first Christian King in the World; he procured ELEUTHERIUS to send learned men into Britain to instruct the people in the faith; he changed the Arch Flamines to Arch-Bishops and Bishops, and dying without male issue, 181, the Romans had the sole command. His daughter,

8. ATHILDIS, wife of MARCOMIR IV., King of the Franks, A. D. 128, a descendant of ELIDURE, King of the Britains (see Anderson, pages 611/12, 728). Doracus' the French Prophet lived A. D. 138. MARCOMIR rebuilt Marburg in the Landgraviat of Hesse A. D. 146 and died 149, reigned 21 years, in the reign of ANTONINUS PIUS. Their son,

AENEAS of Troy m. 1. CREUSA, and had (see Anderson's *Royal Genealogies*, etc., Tables CXX, CXXI, CXXII):

ASCANIUS, the Trojan, progenitor of the JULII JULI. His son,

JULUS, being deprived of succeeding his father in the Kingdom of Latium (which SILVIUS, his father's half-brother, obtained), was made High Priest, which office continued in his family, as some think, down to JULIUS CAESAR the Dictator. But his descendants are unknown for about 560 years, during both the Latin and Roman Kings, till about the reign of TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, when we read of one

NUMERIUS JULIUS JULUS, who asserted his descent from JULUS, the son of ASCANIUS, the son of AENEAS. His son,

LUCIUS JULIUS JULUS, not famous in history, father of

CAIUS JULIUS JULUS, Consul with PINARIUS, An. U. C. Varroniano 265, father of

CAIUS JULIUS JULUS, Consul with Q. FABIVS, U. C. 272, and one of the Decemviri for making laws, U. C. 303; father of



CAIUS JULIUS JULUS, Consul with M. GEGANIUS, U. C. 307, and again with L. VIRGINIUS, 319, and again with Ditto, U. C. 320; father of

LUCIUS JULIUS JULUS, a Military Tribune with consular authority, U. C. 351, father of

LUCIUS JULIUS JULUS, a Military Tribune with consular authority, U. C. 368, tho' it is not clear that he was the son of the last LUCIUS.

\* \* \* N. N. \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* N. N. \* \* \*  
 \* \* \* N. N. \* \* \*

LUCIUS JULIUS LIBO, had no honours of state, but his son,

LUCIUS JULIUS LIBO, was Consul with MARCUS ATTILIUS REGULUS, U. C. 487. His son or grandson is supposed to be

NUMERIUS JULIUS CAESAR, the first of the Caesars, the name of JULUS being henceforward omitted for that of CAESAR. His son,

LUCIUS JULIUS CAESAR, whose name only is recorded, father of

SEXTUS JULIUS CAESAR, a Military Tribune under LUCIUS AEMILIUS PAULUS, Proconsul in Liguria, U. C. 573<sup>1</sup>. His son,

SEXTUS JULIUS CAESAR, the Roman Ambassador with SEMPRONIUS BLOESUS, for restoring liberty to the people of Abdera, U. C. 584, and was Consul with L. AURELIUS ORESTES, U. C. 597, father of

LUCIUS JULIUS CAESAR, lived without state honours, father of (CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR, called STRABO, a courteous and witty Orator often mentioned by CICERO, and)

LUCIUS JULIUS CAESAR, who was Consul with RUTILIUS LUPUS, U. C. 664, during the social war. He was the author of the Julian Law. He was a Censor with PUB. LICINIUS CRASSUS, U. C. 665, and had:

JULIA (who kept in exile her brother, LUCIUS JULIUS CAESAR, Consul with CALUS MARCIUS FIGULUS, U. C. 690, fought in Gaul under the Dictator JULIUS CAESAR, but afterwards revolted to POMPEY) married ANTONIUS CRETICUS (MARCUS ANTONIUS CRETICUS), son of the Orator, MARCUS ANTONIUS, who was the first who renowned that family, being a most eloquent man, Consul with AULUS POSTUMIUS ALBINUS, An. U. C. Varroniano 655, and Censor with LUCIUS VALERIUS FLACCUS, An. 657, and was slain by the *Marians*. MARCUS ANTONIUS CRETICUS was Praetor, An. U. C. 682. He took care of the Granaries; made war upon the Cretans with bad success, whereby he was so griev'd, that it threw him into a violent distemper, whereof he died An. U. C. 685. Their son,

MARK ANTONY, the Triumvir, famous in history for settling the Roman Republic, after the murder of CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR, the Dictator; and for his after conduct, he had four wives, viz.: ANTONIA, FULVIA, OCTAVIA MAJOR, and CLEOPATRA, Queen of Egypt. By his third wife, OCTAVIA MAJOR<sup>2</sup>, he had:

ANTONIA MINOR, who was married to CLAUDIUS DRUSUS (son-in-law of AUGUSTUS CAESAR, and the brother of the Emperor TIBERIUS). She was an excellent woman, and was mother of

CLAUDIUS, the Emperor. "In the year of Rome 798, CLAUDIUS, fourth Emperor from AUGUSTUS, being desirous to approve himself a beneficial prince to the Republic, and eagerly bent upon war and conquest, undertook an expedition into Britain, which seemed to be stirred up to rebellion by the refusal of the Romans to give up certain deserters. He was the only one, either before or after JULIUS CAESAR, who had dared to land upon the Island; yet, within a very few days, without any fight or bloodshed, the greatest part of the Island was surrendered into his hands. (Britain had never been visited by the Romans, and was, indeed, entirely unknown to them before the time of CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR, who, in the year 693 after the building of Rome, but the sixtieth year before the incarnation of our Lord, was Consul with LUCIUS BIBULUS, and afterwards while he made war upon the Germans and the Gauls, which were divided only by the River Rhine, came into the Province of the Morini, from whence is the nearest and shortest passage into Britain. Here, having provided about eighty ships of burden and vessels with oars, he sailed over into Britain; where, being first roughly handled in a battle, and then meeting with a violent storm, he lost a considerable part of his fleet, no small number of soldiers, and almost all his horses. Returning into Gaul, he put his legions into winter-quarters, and gave orders for building six hundred sail of both sorts. With these he again passed over early in spring into Britain, but, whilst he was marching with a large army towards the enemy, the ships, riding at anchor, were by a tempest either dashed one against one another, or driven upon the sands and wrecked. Forty of them perished, the rest were, with much difficulty, repaired. CAESAR's cavalry was, at the first charge, defeated by the Britons, and LABIENUS, the tribune, slain. In the second engagement, he, with great hazard to his men, put the Britons to flight. Thence he proceeded to the River Thames, where an immense multitude of the enemy had posted themselves on the farthest side of the river, under the command of CASSIBELLAUN, and fenced the bank of the river and almost all the ford under water with sharp stakes; the remains of these are to be seen to this day, apparently about the thickness of a man's thigh, and being cased with lead, remained fixed immovably in the bottom of the river. This, being perceived and avoided by the Romans, the barbarians, not able to stand the shock of the legions, hid themselves in the woods, whence they grievously galled the Romans with repeated sallies. In the meantime the

reigned 17 years, in the reign of ANTONINUS THE PHILOSOPHER; married

strong city of Trinovantum, with its commander Androgeus, surrendered to CAESAR, giving him forty hostages. Many other cities, following their example, made a treaty with the Romans. By their assistance, CAESAR at length, with much difficulty, took CASSIBELLAUN'S town, situated between two marshes, fortified by the adjacent woods, and plentifully furnished with all necessaries. After this, CAESAR returned into Gaul, but he had no sooner put his legions into winter-quarters, than he was suddenly beset and distracted with wars and tumults raised against him on every side.) He (CLAUDIUS) also added to the Roman Empire the Orcades, which lie in the ocean beyond Britain, and then, returning to Rome the sixth month after his departure, he gave his son the title of BRITANNICUS. This war he concluded in the fourth year of his Empire, which is the forty-sixth from the incarnation of our Lord. In which year there happened a most grievous famine in Syria, which, in the Acts of the Apostles is recorded to have been foretold by the Prophet AGABUS. VESPASIAN, who was Emperor after NERO, being sent into Britain by the same CLAUDIUS, brought also under the Roman dominion the Isle of Wight, which is next to Britain on the south, and is about thirty miles in length from East to West, and twelve from North to South; being six miles distant from the southern coast of Britain at the East end, and three only at the West. NERO, succeeding CLAUDIUS in the Empire, attempted nothing in martial affairs; and, therefore, among other innumerable detriments brought upon the Roman state, he almost lost Britain; for under him two most noble towns were there taken and destroyed."—Bede's *Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation*.

GENISSA, daughter of the Emperor CLAUDIUS, was married to ARVIRAGUS, the eleventh son of KIMBELINE, King of the Britons. He having slain Hanno (who had slain his brother, Guiderius), succeeded his brother, A. D. 44; died A. D. 74. Their son,

MARIUS, succeeded A. D. 74, and is said to have erected a Stone upon Stanmere in memory of a victory over the Picts. His wife was a daughter of BOADICEA, Queen of the Icenians. He died A. D. 125. Their son,

COLIUS was educated at Rome, where he attained much knowledge and the affection of the Romans; succeeded 125; is said to have built Colchester; died 170. (See the line of CHARLEMAGNE.)

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<sup>1</sup>CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR (son of SEXTUS JULIUS CAESAR, Pro-consul in Liguria, U. C. 573) lived a quiet Roman citizen; father of

CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR, aim'd only at an honourable marriage with *Marcia*, daughter of QUINTUS MARCIUS REX, and affected no state honours, father of

CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR, the Praetor, who died suddenly at Pisa, while putting on his shoes, U. C. 669, married AURELIA, an excellent and learned Lady, and had

CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR, the great Dictator and Emperor, the Glory of his Tribe, born U. C. Varroniano 654, A. M. 3904, Bef. Christ 100, in the first year of the CLXX Olympiad, etc.

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<sup>2</sup>ENEIUS OCTAVIUS RUFUS, the Quaestor, descended from the Velitri, an old Roman family, father of (ENEIUS OCTAVIUS, who was Aedile, An. U. C. Varroniano 543, Praetor An. 548 \* \* \* was sent to command in Sardinia, and was the Roman Admiral under Pub. SCIPIO AFRICANUS, the Generalissimo of the 2d Punic War; and)

CAIUS OCTAVIUS, being contented with his Order of Knighthood, liv'd happily without grasping at higher honours. His son,

CAIUS OCTAVIUS, a Military Tribune in Sicily, under the General AEMILIUS PAPUS, An. U. C. 527, father of

CAIUS OCTAVIUS, satisfy'd with the honour of being a Roman citizen, liv'd in peace to a good old age, father of

CAIUS OCTAVIUS, the Senator, was Praetor and Governor of Macedonia, with great applause; died suddenly at Nola in Campania, An. U. C. 694. He was twice married; first, to ANCHARIA, and secondly to ACCIA, daughter of MARCUS ACCIUS BALBUS ARGINUS and his wife JULIA Major, sister of Caius JULIUS CAESAR, the great Dictator and Emperor (whose daughter JULIA, by his second wife, CORNELIA, was a wise Lady, died much lamented before the Civil Wars, and was solemnly buried in the Field of Mars, her husband being POMPEY the Great). By his first wife, ANCHARIA, CAIUS OCTAVIUS had: OCTAVIA Minor, CAIUS OCTAVIUS (adopted by JULIUS CAESAR, heir to a third of his estate, revenged his death, and became his successor by the name of the Emperor AUGUSTUS), and OCTAVIA Major (as below).

OCTAVIA Major was married, first, to L. MARCELLUS; secondly, to MARK ANTONY, the Triumvir, who divorced her. She was his third wife, and mother of ANTONIA Major (wife of DOMITIUS AENOBARBUS; their son CNEIUS DOMITIUS AENOBARBUS, married AGGRIPINA, daughter of CAESAR GERMANICUS, and had: NERO, the Emperor; DOMITIA Lepida, daughter of ANTONIA Major and DOMITIUS AENOBARBUS, was first the wife of VALERIUS BARBATUS MESSALA, by whom she had: VALERIA MESSALINA, wife of the Emperor CLAUDIUS) and ANTONIA Minor (as below).

ANTONIA Minor was the wife of DRUSUS NERO GERMANICUS, brother of the Emperor TIBERIUS, and son of TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO and his wife LIVIA DRUSILLA (her first husband; her second husband was the Emperor AUGUSTUS, she being his fourth wife). Their sons were: 1, CAESAR GERMANICUS (adopted by TIBERIUS by order of AUGUSTUS;

HASILDA, daughter of the King of the Rugij, and had :

his wife, AGRIPPINA, daughter of JULIA, the daughter of AUGUSTUS, and by whom he had several children, of whom the third son, CAIUS CALIGULA, was Emperor, and AGRIPPINA (mother, by her first husband, CNEIUS DOMITIUS of the Emperor NERO), wife of (her third husband) CLAUDIUS, the Emperor, her uncle. 2, CLAUDIUS, the Emperor (as below).

CLAUDIUS, the Emperor. His wives: 1, AEMILIA *Lepida*; LIVIA MEDULLINA; 3, PLAUTIA URGULANILLA; 4, AEMILIA *Petina*; 5, VALERIA MESSALINA; 6, AGRIPPINA, daughter of GERMANICUS, his brother. His children: DRUSUS, CLAUDIA, ANTONIA, OCTAVIA, CLAUDIUS *Britannicus*; these mentioned by Anderson in *Royal Genealogies*, etc., page 351; but on page 731 of the same work he mentions a daughter, GENISSA (as below).

GENISSA, wife of ARVIRAGUS, a valiant King of the Britons.

10. FARABERT, King of the Franks, Anno 166. He renewed the ancient league with the Germans and died Anno 186, reigned 20 years, in the reign of COMMODUS. His son,

11. SUNNO, or HUNNO, King of the Franks, Anno 186, had much war with the Romans and Gauls. Upon the death of the Emperor SEVERUS, Anno 211, he entered Gaul and wasted it with fire and sword; died Anno 213, reigned 28 years, in the reign of CARACALLA. His son,

12. HILDERIC, King of the Franks, Anno 213. He built a castle in an Isle of the Rhine and called it Hildeburg, 214, reduc'd his Franks to Civility and Politeness Anno 226, and caus'd them to alter their mean buildings; died 253, reigned 40 years, in the first year of GALLUS the Emperor. His son,

13. BARTHERUS, King of the Franks, Anno 253. The Franks and Germans spoiled Italy as far as Ravenna, 264, and razed a town of Aragon to the ground, 267. The King died 272, reigned 19 years, in the reign of AURELIAN the Emperor. His son,

14. CLODIUS III., or CLOGIO, King of the Franks, Anno 272. In his time the Emperor AURELIAN built Orleans, 275, and the Emperor PROBUS recovered Gaul from the Germans and slew 40,000 of them, 277, but A. D. 283, CLODIUS entered Gaul, and having slain many Romans recovered some of that which he had formerly lost, but the Romans again expelled him A. D. 289. He died Anno 298, reigned 27 years, in the reign of DIOCLETIAN. His son,

15. WALTER, King of the Franks, Anno 298, died 306, reigned 8 years, in the first year of CONSTANTIN THE GREAT. His son,

16. DAGOBERT, King of the Franks, Anno 306, a mild and loving Prince to his subjects. He died Anno 317, reigned 11 years, in the reign of CONSTANTIN. His son CLODIUS IV., or CLOGIO, King, Anno 317, and, the Romans and Gauls having invaded Franconia, 318, he was slain in battle, 319, in CONSTANTIUS's time. Upon which he was succeeded by his brother CLODOMIR IV. (as below) Another son of DAGOBERT was

GENEBALD I., who was with 2686 men with their wives and children sent by his brother CLODOMIR in quest of new habitations, A. D. 328, and they planted themselves between the Almans and Thuringi, and so GENEALD became their first Duke and died A. D. 358, reigned 30 years. His son,

DAGOBERT, Duke 358, died 379, reigned 21 years, had :

CLODIUS I., Duke 379, died 389, reigned 10 years, had :

MARCOMIR I., Duke of the East Franks, 389, died 404, reigned 15 years, had: MARCOMIR II., Duke of the East Franks, 419, died 423, and

PHARAMUND, Duke of the East Franks, 404, elected King of the West Franks, 419 or 420 or 424; married ARGOTTA, as below.

17. CLODOMIR IV., second son of DAGOBERT, was King of the Franks, Anno 319. He aided the Sarmate against the Romans, of whom he slew 36,000 A. D. 321. The Almans and Thuringi being at continual war, the Franks were permitted to plant themselves where Holland, Utrecht, Gelders, part of Frisia,



Westphalia and Brabant now lie. **CLODOMIR** died 337, the year after **CONSTANTIN** died, reigned 10 years. His son,

18. **RICHIMIR II.**, King of the Franks, Anno 337, opposed **CONSTANTIUS** with 200,000 men Anno 342. He fought unadvisedly with the Romans and was slain in battle Anno 350, reigned 13 years, in the reign of **CONSTANTIUS**. Wife, **HASTILA**. Their son,

19. **THEODOMIR**, King of the Franks, Anno 350; was taken by the Emperor **JULIAN**, who slew him and his mother, A. D. 360, reigned 10 years. His son,

20. **CLODIUS V.**, or **CLOGIO**, King of the Franks, Anno 360; to revenge his father's death took **Cambray**, slew many Romans, entered Gaul and annexed much of it to his dominions Anno 361, died 378, reigned 18 years, in the reigns of **VALENS** in the East and **GRATIAN** in the West. His elder son, **MARCOMIR V.**, last King of the Franks, Anno 378, obtained a great victory over the Romans at **Collogn**, Anno 382, and recovered all that the Emperor **MAXIMUS** had got, except **Armorica**, or **Little Brittany**, Anno 390; was slain in battle Anno 393; and the Romans then overpowering the Franks commanded them to elect no more Kings, but **Dukes**, in the reign of **THEODOSIUS THE GREAT**. **MARCOMIR V.** was succeeded by his brother,

21. **DAGOBERT**, younger son of **CLODIUS V.**, was the first Duke under the Romans, to whom the Franks were forced to pay tribute, died 389. Of his three sons, **MARCOMIR**, the second, Duke, d. 414; **SUNNO**, the third, Duke, d. 414; and the eldest son was

22. **GENEBALD**, Duke, d. 419 without male issue. His daughter,

23. **ARGOTTA**, "the mother of all the Kings of France," was wife of **PHARAMUND**, Duke of the East Franks, 404 (see above), elected King of the West Franks 419 or 420 or 424, reckoned by historians as the first King of France, in the reign of **THEODOSIUS II. Junior**, the Emperor of the East. Their son,

24. **CLODIO**, or **CLODIUS**, surnamed **Crinitus** or **Long-Hair**, because he made the Franks wear long beards and long hair in opposition to the Romans, and for a sign of Liberty; for he invaded Gaul, and after he had been several times repulsed by **Aetius**, the Roman General, he took **Artois**, **Cambray**, **Tournay** etc. as far as the River **Somme**, residing at **Amiens**. He died A. D. 445 or 447. Wife, **BASINA**, a widow, daughter of **WELDELPHUS**, King of the **Thuringians**. Their son,

25. **SIGIMERUS I.**, mentioned by **Sidonius Apollinaris**, Bishop of **Auvergne**; married a daughter of **FERREOLUS TONANTIUS**, a Roman Senator and son-in-law of the Emperor **AVITUS**, the nephew of the Consul **SYNAGRIUS** and cousin of **AEGIDIUS**, or **GILES**, who was made King of France in opposition to **CHILDERIC**, the son of **MEROVAEUS**, King of France. Their son,

26. **FERREOLUS**, Duke of the **Moselle** and **Markgrave** on the **Schelde**, by some groundlessly called the son of **Ferrolus Tonantius**. He married (1) a daughter of **CLOVIS I.**, King of France, and (2) **DEUTERIA**, a Roman lady, and by his second wife had:

27. **AUSBERT**, by some called the son of **Vaubert**, but without good ground, being rather the son of **FERREOLUS**, and on account of his grandmother is said to be of an Imperial descent; died 570. His wife was **BLITHILDIS**, daughter of **CLOTHARY I.**, King of France, who had **Soissons**, **Vermandois**, **Picardy**, **Flanders** and **Normandy**; son of **CLODOVAEUS**, or **CLOVIS I. Magnus** (and his wife **CLOTILDIS**, who got **CLOVIS** to promise to turn Christian, but he delayed it some time, daughter of **CHILPERIC**, King of **Burgundy**; married 492, and she died 548 or 551), who slew **Alaric the Goth** for being **Arrian**, 507, and overturned the Gothic Kingdom in **Languedoc** and annexed it to the Crown 508, also made other conquests in **Germany**; son of **CHILDERIC I.**; son of **MEROVAEUS I.** Their son:



28. ARNOALDUS, Markgrave of the Schelde, eldest son, after his wife's death turned monk and went into the monastery of St. Martin in Villa Longa, which he himself had built, but at last succeeded S. Aigulphus as Bishop of Mentz; he died 601; married ODA, a Schwabian lady, and had: ITTA, or ITHA, or IDA (wife of PIPINUS de Landis, Landis, the first Duke of Brabant, 615, Major Domus of CLOTHARY II., died 647), and also

29. S. ARNOLPH, the first Major Domus of CLOTHARY II., after his wife's death was Bishop of Mentz, died a hermit 641, and afterwards canonized, He is the common Patriarch of the CAROLINGIAN and CAPETIAN Kings. (His pedigree is disputed.) Wife, DODO, a Saxon lady. Their son:

30. ANCHISES, or ANDEGISUS, Markgrave of the Schelde and in his wife's right Duke of Brabant after his brother-in-law GRIMOALDUS, 658, was also Major Domus of King CHILDERIC II, and was slain 685. Wife BEGGA, heiress of Brabant, 658-698, daughter of PIPIN de Landis, the first Duke, or Count, or Lord of Brabant, An. 615, died 647, reigned 32 years (son of CAROLOMAN, Major Domus of the King of France, died 615; introduced his son to the Court of CLOTHARY II., King of France, 606; grandson of CHARLES, Count of Brabant), and his wife ITTA, or ITHA, or IDA, sister of S. ARNOLPH and daughter of ARNOALDUS, Markgrave of the Schelde. Their son:

31. PIPINUS HERISTALLUS, or CRASSUS, only son, Duke of Brabant 685, Major Domus in the time of THEODORIC III., CLOVIS III. and CHILDEBERT III., Kings of France. He died 16 Dec. 714. By ALPAIS, his concubine, whom some say he married after he put away his first wife, he had:

32. CHARLES MARTEL, the Patriarch of the CAROLINGIAN race, succeeded his father as Major Domus and Duke of Brabant 714. He augmented the power of the Major Domus by his military achievements against the Saracens, who had not only invaded Spain but also part of France; for by the aid of the Lombards and Germans he slew 370,000 Saracens, losing no more than 1500, A. D. 726. He took upon himself the title of Prince and Duke of France. He was Major Domus under DAGOBERT III., CHILPERIC II. and THEODORIC IV. Died 741. Wife, name unknown. His son:

33. PIPIN, surnamed Brevis, Duke of Brabant 741, having got the great men of the Kingdom on his side, he deposed King CHILDERIC III. and sent him to a cloyster 752, or 751. When he is said to have sent Embassadors to Pope Zacharias that he might order him who was descended from the old MEROVINGIAN Kings to reign in France; accordingly the Pope absolv'd PIPIN of his oath of allegiance to CHILDERIC and commanded the French to accept of PIPIN, whose valour gain'd him the love of the people. The Pope came to France 753, and next year anointed PIPIN and his sons CAROLOMAN and CHARLES. PIPIN subdued the Lombards at the desire of the Pope, and also made TASSILO, Duke of Bavaria, his vassal, and beat the Duke of Aquitain. He first established Parliaments in France 18 Jan. 757. He died 768, and partition'd his dominions between his two sons. His wife BERTHA, or BERTRUDA, daughter of a son of one of the Eastern Emperors. Their second son:

34. CHARLEMAIN, or CHARLES I., The Great, born 2 April (or, with others, 28 January) 742, was King of France 768 and of Italy 774 and of Germany 785, then 58 years old. He made the Saxons and all others heathens whom he conquer'd to receive the Christian faith; and after he had reign'd over France 46 years, over Italy 40 years, over Germany 29 years, and as Western Emperor 14 years, he was seiz'd of a fever on the 1st January, A. D. 814, and died on the 24th. He had four wives:

1. HILDEGARDIS.

2. HERMINGARDIS, or DESIDERATA, daughter of DESIDERIUS, the last King of Lombardy, married 770 (while HILDEGARDIS was divorced) and was divorced 771 (when HILDEGARDIS was restored), without issue.

3. FASTRADA, upon the death of HILDEGARDIS; died 794.
4. LUITGARDIS, daughter of FRIDERIC, Duke of Suabia, 794 (upon the death of FASTRADA), and died 800, without issue.

By his first wife, HILDEGARDIS, whom he married A. D. 768, divorced 769, restored 771, and who died 783, he had three sons:

1. CHARLES, King of Germany, died A. D. 811.
2. PIPIN, King of Italy, died A. D. 810. (*See following.*)
3. LOUIS I., The Pious, who succeeded his father in France, Germany and Italy, A. D. 814. (*See following.*)

## I.

35. PIPIN, King of Italy, died 810; married BERTHE, daughter of WILLIAM, Count of Thoulouse, and had: (*See Fenwick Allied Ancestry, page 71 et seq.*)

36. BERNARD, King of Italy, died 818; had by CUNEGONDE,

37. PIPIN (PEPIN), who was deprived of Italy by the Emperor LOUIS I., le Debonnaire, but received a part of Vermandois and the Seigneuries of St. Quentin and Peronne, the title of Count de Vermandois having been attributed to him without authority; living 834. He had two sons: Herbert (who follows) and Pepin, Count de Valois (see below).

38. HERBERT I., first Count de Vermandois and Abbe of St. Quentin, living 896; assassinated by the Count of Flanders 902; married the daughter of ROBERT le Fort, Duke of France, and had:

39. HERBERT II., Count de Vermandois and Abbe of St. Quentin, died 943; married HILDEBRANTE, daughter of ROBERT, Duke of France and Burgundy, Count Paris, Poitiers, Orleans, and at last created King of France and crowned 29 June 922, slain in the battle of Axina near Soissons 13 July 923, and his wife BEATRIX de VERMANDOIS, and had: 1, Albert (who follows) and 2, Robert, Count de Troyes and de Chalons, died 968 (married ADELAIDE, surnamed Werra, daughter of Gisibert, Count de Chalons, and had: ADELAIDE, who married LAMBERT, Count de Chalons, who d. (988), and she m. (2) GEOFFREY, Count of Anjou, died 987, whose daughter ERMENGARDE was wife of CONAN I., Count de Bretagne, died 992, and their daughter JUETTA was wife of RICHARD I., Duke of Normandy, died 1026 (see); 3, Leutgarde, wife of WILLIAM Longsword, Duke of Normandy; and 4, Adela, wife of ARNULF I., Count of Flanders).

40. ALBERT I., the Pious, Count de Vermandois and Abbe of St. Quentin, died 987; married Princess GERBERGA, daughter of LOUIS IV., d'Outremer, King of France, and his wife Gerberga, daughter of HENRY I., Auceps (the Fowler), Emperor of Germany, and had:

41. HERBERT III., Count de Vermandois and Abbe of St. Quentin, died 1000, married HERMENGARDE, and had:

42. OTTO, Count de Vermandois, and Abbe of St. Quentin, died 1045, married PAVIE, and had:

43. HERBERT IV., Count de Vermandois, and Count of Valois in right of his wife, died 1080; married HILDEBRANTE (Adele or Adelheid), daughter of RALPH or Raoul III., Count de Valois, called *le Grand*, also Count of Amiens, died 1074 (married Adele, heiress of Count Nocher), son of RAOUL II., fourth son of GAUTHIER II., Count de Valois and Amiens (married Adele, daughter of HILDUIN or HAUDOIN, Seigneur de Rameru, Breteuil, Cleremont and Nanteuil, surnamed Nanteuil-Haudoin), descended from PEPIN de SENLIS de VALOIS, brother of HERBERT I., Count de Vermandois. Their daughter,

44. ADELAIDE, inherited in 1080 the titles of Vermandois and Valois, married, first, Prince HUGH MAGNUS, son of HENRY I., King of France, who became

Count de Vermandois in right of his wife; secondly, RENAUD II., Count of Clermont; and had by her first husband,

45. ISABEL (or Elizabeth) DE VERMANDOIS, married, first, ROBERT DE BEAUMONT, first Baron de Bellemonte, who was created Earl of Leicester and Earl of Surrey. She had several children by each husband, the lines here followed being, 1, ROBERT de BELLOMONT, second Earl of Leicester; and, 2, ADELIN DE WARREN (wife of Prince HENRY of Scotland, Earl of Northumberland, etc.).

46. ROBERT DE BELLOMONT, called *Bossu*, who succeeded as second Earl of Leicester; adhered to HENRY I., King of England, against his brother Robert *Curthose* and supported the cause of his grandson HENRY II. son of his daughter MAUD, the Empress, against King STEPHEN, under whose favor he was advanced to the office of Justice of England, which position he held until his death 14 HENRY II.; married AMICE (Amicia), daughter of RALPH DE WAER, Earl of Norfolk, and EMMA, daughter of WILLIAM FITZ OSBORNE, Earl of Hereford, he being the first Earl of Hereford after the Norman Conquest and was son of Osborne de Crepon, Steward of the Household and Server to WILLIAM, Duke of Normandy; distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings for which he was advanced to the Earldom of Hereford, having also the Isle of Wight given him; was slain in battle against Robert le Frison, Count of Flanders, in 1070. (By some, says Collins, he is called Earl of Bretteville, or de Britolio, in Normandy; was buried in the Abbey of Corneilles, in Normandy, of his own foundation; married, first, Adeline, daughter of Roger de Toni, Standard Bearer of Normandy, and their daughter Emma married Hugh de Gauden or Waer, Earl of Norfolk (Banks' *Extinct Peerage*, Vol. III., p. 351). Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Leicester, and his wife Amice had: Hawyse, who married William, Earl of Gloucester, son of Robert, the Consul, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of HENRY I., King of England, and

47. ROBERT DE BELLOMONT, surnamed *Blanchmaines* by reason of his white hands, was heir to his father; 19 Henry II, adhering to young Henry (whom his father crowned in his life) in his rebellion, the King commanded that his town of Leicester should be laid waste and it was besieged and the greater part burned; a few years after he was received with favor, 23 Henry II, and his lands restored to him, excepting his strong castle of Mountsorel in Leicestershire and Pacey in Normandy, but, surviving King Henry, he stood in such estimation with Richard I. that he had restitution of all his lands and was appointed to carry one of the swords of state at that King's coronation; married PETRONIL, Petronilla, or Parnel, daughter of HUGH DE GRENTESMAISNILL\*, by whom he acquired the honor of Hinckley and Stewardship of England; died at Duras, in Greece, 1190, where he was buried. They had: Amicia (who married, first, Simon Montfort; second, Henry de Barr, or Barres) and

48. MARGARET DE BELLOMONT, youngest sister and co-heir of Hobert Fitz-Parnell, Earl of Lincoln. She married SAIER DE QUINCEY, who was created by King JOHN, Earl of Winchester, which title he bore the eighth year of that reign; at the siege of Damietta in 1219, 4 Henry III, and died on his way to Jerusalem; one of the sureties for the performance by King JOHN of the Magna Charta. He was son of SAIER DE QUINCEY, who, in the time of HENRY II, had grant of the manor of Buchby in Northamptonshire (formerly the lands of Anselme de Conchis), and his wife MAUD de St. Lis. Their elder son Robert de Quincey, Earl of Lincoln, who was in the Holy Land at the time of his father's death, married Avice (or Hawyse), sister of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Chester, and had Margaret de Quincey, wife of John de Laci, Earl of Lincoln, a Magna Charta surety. The younger son of SAIER DE QUINCEY, Earl of Winchester, and MARGARET DE BELLOMONT was

49. ROGER DE QUINCEY, second Earl of Winchester, Constable of Scotland;



married HELEN McDONAL (sister of Dervorgilla, wife of John Balliol and mother of JOHN BALLIOL, Regent of Scotland), daughter of ALAN McDONAL, Lord of Galloway, Constable of Scotland, and his wife MARGARET DE HUNTINGDON, daughter of DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon, crusader (and his wife MAUD DE MESCHINES), son of Prince HENRY of Scotland. (See pages 29-31 *hercof.*)

50. ELIZABETH DE QUINCEY (sister of Margaret, (second wife of William de Ferrers, 7th Earl of Derby, died 1254) also of Elene (wife of Sir Alan, Lord Zouche, of Ashby), married ALEXANDER CUMYN, Earl of Buchan, one of the six Regents of Scotland 1286, died 1289. He was a descendant of DONALD VII. (*Bane*, or the *Whitte*), King of Scotland, brother of MALCOLM III., Canmore, King of Scotland. (See pages 25-26 *hercof.*) Their daughter,

51. AGNES CUMYN, was wife of SIR GILBERT DE UMFRAVILLE, 8th Earl of Angus, who died A. D. 1307/8. Their son,

52. ROBERT DE UMFRAVILLE, 9th Earl of Angus, 1274-1326, married secondly ALIANORE, and had:

53. SIR THOMAS DE UMFRAVILLE, of Harbottle Castle, Northumberland; married JOAN, daughter of ADAM RODAM, and had:

54. SIR THOMAS DE UMFRAVILLE, Lord of Riddlesdale and Kyme; married AGNES, and had:

55. LADY JOANE DE UMFRAVILLE, wife of SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT, of Owlton, Durham, and Harbottle, Northumberland, and had:

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\*HUGH DE GRENTESMAISNILL was son of IVO DE GRENTESMAISNILL, who enjoyed his father's possessions in England; took part with Robert *Curthose* against HENRY I., for which he was fined; died on his way to Jerusalem; married the daughter of GILBERT DE GANT and ALICE DE MONTFORT (whose sister EMMA was wife of ALAN DE PERCY). IVO DE GRENTESMAISNILL (whose sister ADELIZA was wife of ROGER BIGOD) was son of HUGH DE GRENTESMAISNILL, who was exiled with Roger Toesni by WILLIAM, Duke of Normandy, 1058-61; restored 1066; received grant of the Castle of Neufmarche; Sheriff of Leicester; co-founder of St. Evroult; died 22 Feb. 1098; accompanied the Conqueror to England and distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings, for which he obtained nearly one hundred lordships in different counties; became a monk; married ADELIZA, daughter of Ivo, Count of BEAUMONT, and JUDITH; she died 11 July, 1091. This HUGH was son of ROBERT DE GRENTESMAISNILL I. of Breton origin (see Banks' *Extinct Peerage*, Vol. I, p. 90; *House of Arundel*, by Yeatman, p. 20.), came into Normandy in the time of RICHARD II.; died 1035-40, being killed in battle by Roger de Beaumont; married HAWISE, daughter of GIROIE D'ECHAFOUR and MONTREUL, who about 1020, fought against the Count of Maine, received the inheritance of Henyon at Echafour and Montreul, married GISELA, daughter of THURSTAN DE BASTENBURGH, a Norman, sister of HUGH DE MONTFORT and ROBERT BERTRAND DE BREQUEBEC. GIROIE was son of ARNOLD *le Gros*, of Courcerault, in the Department of Orne; son of Abbo the Breton. HAWISE, after the death of GIROIE was next the wife of WILLIAM, Count of Evreux, son of Archbishop Robert of Evreux, son of RICHARD I., Duke of Normandy.

GILBERT DE GANT married ALICE DE MONTFORT and their daughter was wife of IVO DE GRENTESMAISNILL, as above. GILBERT DE GANT, the first of this surname, a younger son, Baron de Folkingham, who received the lands of Tour, a Dane; had several lordships in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, Buckinghamshire, Huntingdonshire, Northumberland, Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, in the last of which, at Folkingham, he made his principal seat and head of his barony. His wife, ALICE, daughter and heiress of HUGH DE MONTFORT, son of HUGH DE MONTFORT, called *Hugh with the Beard*, who attended the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings, had many lordships in several counties and lost his life in a duel with Walcheline de Ferrers; his sister GISELA, wife of GIROIE D'ECHAFOUR and MONTREUL; and their father was THURSTAN DE BASTENBURGH, a Norman. GILBERT DE GANT was son of

BALDWIN VI., *Montensis*, called the *Peaceable*, Count of Flanders and Artois and Count of Hainault in right of his wife, died 1070; married RICHILDIS, heiress of Hainault, daughter of RAINIER V., Count of Hainault, died 1030 (and his wife, MATILDE, daughter of HERMAN, Count de Verdun, died 1034, and his wife MATHILDE, daughter of LOUIS, Count de Dagsburg); son of RAINIER IV., Count of Hainault, died 1013 (and his wife HEDWIG, daughter of HUGH CAPET, King of FRANCE, and his wife ADELAIDE, daughter of the Emperor OTTO); son of RAINIER III., Count of Hainault, died after 971 (and his wife ALIX, daughter of HUGON, Count de Dagsbourg and de Egisheim); son of RAINIER II., Count of Hainault, who died about 932 (married ALIX, or ADELAIDE, daughter of RICHARD I., Duke of Burgundy and Count d'Autun, died 921, called *le Justicier*, a descendant of PHARAMUND, King of the West Franks, and his wife ARGOTTA—see page 48 *hercof.*—in the following line:

PHARAMUND, King of the West Franks, died 428, married ARGOTTA, daughter of Gunibald, Duke of the West Franks, who died 419, son of Priam or Dagobert,



first Duke of the West Franks under the Romans, who died 389, son of CLODIUS, King of the West Franks 378, and had:

CLODIO, or CLODIUS, King of the Franks, died 450, married BASINA, daughter of WEDELPHUS, King of Thuringia, and had:

SIGIMERUS I., who married the daughter of Ferreolus, *Tonantius*, a Roman Senator and son-in-law of the Emperor AVITUS, etc.,

FERREOLUS, Duke of the Moselle and Margrave of the Scheldt, who married the daughter of CLOVIS, King of France, and had:

AUSPERT, ASOPERT, or ALBERT, Lord of the Moselle and Margrave of the Scheldt, died 570; married BLITHILDA, or BLITHILDIS, daughter of CLOTHARY I., King of France, and had:

ARNOLDUS, Lord of the Moselle and Margrave of the Scheldt, died 601; married ODA of Swabia, and had: ITA, or IDA, wife of PIPIN de Landis, first Duke of Brabant, and

St. ARNOLPH, Major Domus under King LOTHARY II., Bishop of Mentz until 632 and at last a hermit, died 640; married DODA, a Saxon, and had:

ANCHISES, Margrave of the Scheldt and, in right of his wife, Duke of Brabant; Major Domus of King CHILDERIC II.; died 678; wife, BEGGA, heiress of Brabant, daughter of PIPIN, first Duke of Brabant, who died 698, and had:

PEPIN, *le Gros*, Duke of Brabant, Major Domus, died 714; wife ALPAIDE. Their son, CHILDEBRAND I., Duke of Burgundy, died 743, had:

NIVELON, or NEBELONG, I., Count de Matric, who lived as late as 805, who had: CHILDEBRAND II., Count d'Autun, living 832, who had:

THEODORIC, Count d'Autun, died 885, who had: RICHLDIS, wife of CAROLUS *Calvus*, King of France, and

RICHARD *le Justicier*, Duke of Burgundy and Count d'Autun (as above), and RAINIER II. was son of RAINIER I., *Longicollus*, Count of Hainault, (married ALBERADE).

BALDWIN V., *Pius* or *Insulanus*, Count of Flanders and Artois, Regent of France, died 1067; married ADELAIDE, ADELE, ALIX or ALISA, daughter of ROBERT II., *Sauctus*, King of France, and CONSTANCE, daughter of WILLIAM, Count of Arrelat and Provence. Their son was BALDWIN VI. (see above) and their daughter, MATHILDE, was Queen of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. BALDWIN V. was son of

BALDWIN IV., *Barbatus*, Count of Flanders and Artois, created Count of Valenciens 1007, died 1036; married OGIWE, or OTGINA, daughter of FREDERICK, Count of Luxembourg, Count of the Moselle, of Salm in Ardenner-Walde, died 1019 (wife a grand-daughter of MEGINGAUD, Count of Gelders), son of SIEGFRIED, first Count of Luxembourg, died 998 (married HEDWIG), son of WIDERIC, or WIGERIC, Count of Ardennes. BALDWIN IV. is also said to have married ELEANORA, daughter of RICHARD II., Duke of Normandy. BALDWIN IV. son of

ARNOLPH II., *Junior*, Count of Flanders and Artois, died 988, married SUSANNA, called Rosalie, daughter of BERENGER II., King of Italy, Markgrave of Ivrea, who was captivated by the Emperor OTTO I. 963 (wife WILLA); and BERENGER II. was son of ALBERT, Markgrave of Ivrea, died 924, and his wife GISELA, daughter of BERENGER, Duke of Friaul and King of Italy, died 924, son of St. EVERHARD, a Count, died 867 (married GISELA, daughter of LOUIS I. *Pius*, King of France, died 840), son of BERENGER, a Count, son of DESIDERIUS, the last King of Lombardy, from 754 to 771, reigned 18 years (wife ANSA); others say he began his reign 756 and reigned 18 years, until captivated by CHARLEMAGNE 774, when the Kingdom of Lombardy ended: son of SEVERUS, King of Lombardy. ARNOLPH II. was son of

BALDWIN III., *Junior*, Count of Flanders and Artois, made Regent 958, died 962; married MECHTILD (she m. 2, GODFREY, Count de Verdun), daughter of HERMAN BILLUNG, Duke of Saxony, died 973 (wife, HILDEGARDE of Westerburg), son of BILLUNG, Seigneur of Stubenskotn, of the land of Luneburg. BALDWIN III. was son of

ARNOLPH I., *Senior*, *Magnus*, Count of Flanders and Artois, died 965; married ALISA or ARTELIA, daughter of HERBERT II., Count de Vermandois and Abbe of St. Quentin, died 943, and his wife HILDEBRANTE, daughter of ROBERT, King of France. (See page 50 hereof.) ARNOLPH I. was son of

BALDWIN II., *Calvus*, Count of Flanders and Artois, died 918; married ELSTRUDE, daughter of ALFRED, King of England, and ASWINTE (ETHELBITH or ELSWITH), daughter of ECHELRED *Muchel*, i. e. *the Great*, a Mercian Earl in Gainesborough, Lincolnshire, and his wife EDBURG, of the blood royal of Mercia. BALDWIN II. was son of

BALDWIN I., *Bras-le-fer*, or *the Hardy*, Count of Flanders and Artois, died 879; married JUDITH, widow of ETHELWOLF, King of England, and daughter of CAROLUS *Calvus*, King of France, and RICHLDIS, sister of RICHARD, Duke of Burgundy, and daughter of THEODORIC, Count d'Autun, died 885 (see page 52 hereof). BALDWIN I. was son of

ODACRE, Count of Harlebek and Forester of the Woods, living 832, son of

ENGLERAM, Count of Harlebek and hereditary Governor of Flanders and Forester of the Woods, died 824, son of

LYDERIC, Count of Harlebek, created first hereditary Governor of Flanders and Forester of the Woods belonging thereto, died 802.

56. ROBERT LAMBERT, of Owlton, son of SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT and LADY JOANE DE UMFRAVILLE, father of
57. HENRY LAMBERT, of Ongar, Essex, living 1447, father of
58. ELIZABETH LAMBERT, who married, about 1488, THOMAS LYMAN, of Navistoke, Essex, and had:
59. HENRY LYMAN, of Navistoke and High Ongar, Essex, 1517; married ALICIA, daughter of SIMON HYDE, and had:
60. JOHN LYMAN, of High Ongar, died 1587, at Navistoke; married MARGARET, daughter of WILLIAM GERARD, and had:
61. HENRY LYMAN, of High Ongar, died 1609; married PHILLIS, daughter of JOHN SCOTT, of Navistoke, and had:
62. RICHARD LYMAN, baptized at High Ongar, 20 October 1580; came to Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1631; died at Hartford, Connecticut, August, 1640; married SARAH, daughter of ROGER OSBORNE, of Halsted, Kent; she died 1640: at Hartford. Their son,
63. RICHARD LYMAN, of Northampton, Massachusetts, died 3 June 1662; married HEPZIBAH, daughter of THOMAS FORD, and had:
64. SARAH LYMAN, married JOHN MARSH, son of JOHN MARSH and ANN, daughter of JOHN WEBSTER, Governor of Connecticut, and had:
65. SARAH MARSH, married Lieutenant JOHN MERRILL, 1669-1748, son of Deacon JOHN MERRILL and SARAH WATSON, of Hartford, and grandson of NATHANIEL and SUSANNAH (WILTERTON) MERRILL, of Newbury and also of JOHN and MARGARET (SMITH) WATSON, and great-grandson of ROBERT and ELIZA WATSON, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1633, where he died 1637 and she 1638, also of SAMUEL SMITH. Their son,
66. EBENEZER MERRILL, married, first, \_\_\_\_\_, and had:
67. HANNAH MERRILL, baptized at West Hartford, Connecticut, Nov. 10, 1728; died at Norwich, Connecticut, Nov. 30, 1779; married, Nov. 7, 1748, EBENEZER GRISWOLD, born July 29, 1725, Norwich, Conn., died after 1790, Orwell, Vermont, where he was a Selectman in 1787, son of Captain SAMUEL and ELIZABETH (ABELL) GRISWOLD, of Norwich, Conn. (See "A Merrill Memorial," "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," II., 47.) Their daughter,
68. HANNAH GRISWOLD, born August 23, 1754, Norwich, Conn., died Feb. 20, 1833, Sudbury, Vt.; married, Feb. 14, 1722/3, at Bradford, Mass., to JESSE TENNEY, born April 20, 1741, Norwich, Conn., died Jan. 8, 1815, Sudbury, Vt., lived at Bennington, 1774, and Sudbury, 1805, Vt.; a private in Vermont Militia in the Revolutionary war, 1780-81. Their son,
69. Deacon LEVI TENNEY, born Feb. 22, 1781, Bennington, Vt.; died Aug. 9, 1869, New Lisbon, N. Y.; soldier in the war of 1812-14; Paymaster 1817; Quartermaster 1818, 135th Regiment of New York Militia; Church Deacon; Justice of the Peace. He married, Oct. 15, 1807, at Sudbury, Vt., MARY KINGSBURY, born March 21, 1787, at Rindge, N. H.; died May 17, 1853, at Plainfield, N. Y., daughter of Deacon BENJAMIN KINGSBURY, 1742-1827, of Walpole, Mass. and Rindge, N. H., Deacon of Walpole Church 1775, on various committees during the Revolutionary War, Representative to Massachusetts General Court 1775-76, and his first wife (intentions published at Walpole, Mass., Dec. 1, 1768, ABIGAIL SAWIN, born Aug. 5, 1748, at Natick, Mass., died Oct. 6, 1793, Rindge, N. H. Deacon LEVI TENNEY and wife MARY KINGSBURY resided at Plainfield and West Exeter, N. Y. Their daughter ANGELINE L. TENNEY, born Oct. 25, 1810, Sudbury, Vt., died March 5, 1841, Honolulu, Hawaii, was the first wife of Hon. SAMUEL NORTHRUP CASTLE, 1808-1894, married at Plainfield, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1836, and their daughter, MARY TENNEY CASTLE, was born in 1838.

70. MARY TENNEY (sister of Angeline L. Tenney), born Oct. 26, 1819, Plainfield, N. Y.; died March 13, 1907, Honolulu, Hawaii (see her portrait in the *Tenney Family*), was married at West Exeter, N. Y., October 13, 1842 (as his second wife), to Hon. SAMUEL NORTHRUP CASTLE, 1808-1894, of Honolulu, Hawaii, and had:

- 71. a, SAMUEL CASTLE, 1843, d. y.
- b, CHARLES ALFRED CASTLE, 1844-1874.
- c, HARRIET A. CASTLE, 1847-1924.
- d, WILLIAM RICHARDS CASTLE, 1849. (*See below.*)
- e, GEORGE PARMELEE CASTLE, 1851. (*See below.*)
- f, ALBERT TYLER CASTLE, 1853-1864.
- g, JAMES BICKNELL CASTLE, 1855-1918.
- h, CAROLINE D. CASTLE, 1858.
- i, HELEN K. CASTLE, 1860.
- j, HENRY NORTHRUP CASTLE, 1862-1895.

71, d, WILLIAM RICHARDS CASTLE, b. Honolulu, Hawaii, March 19, 1849; educated at Oahu College, Honolulu; Oberlin College, Harvard and Columbia University Law Schools; LL.B., Columbia, 1873, honorary A.M., Oberlin, 1887. Engaged in law practice at Honolulu from 1876. Attorney-General of the Kingdom of Hawaii, February to November, 1876. Member of the Legislature, 1878, '86, '87, '88 (President, 1887, '88). Annexation Commissioner, 1893. Minister resident at Washington, 1895. President Board of Education of Republic of Hawaii, 1896, etc. He married, October 12, 1875, IDA BEATRICE LOWREY, b. November 5, 1854; d. January 23, 1926, daughter of Frederick Canfield Lowrey, of Massachusetts. *Children* (all b. Honolulu, H.I.):

a, WILLIAM RICHARDS CASTLE, JR., b. June 19, 1878; A.B., Harvard, '00; author; Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.; m., June 3, 1902, MARGARET FARLOW, daughter of Dr. John Woodford Farlow, of Boston, and has:

ROSAMOND CASTLE, b. 1904.

b, ALFRED LOWREY CASTLE, b. March 18, 1884; A.B., Harvard, '06, LL.B., '08; m., Dec. 8, 1908, ETHELINDA SCHAEFER, daughter of Frederick A. Schaefer, of Honolulu, and has:

ALFRED L. CASTLE, JR., b. 1910.

GWENDOLYN CASTLE, b. 1913.

WILLIAM DONALD CASTLE, b. 1916.

c, BEATRICE CASTLE, b. Honolulu, July 30, 1888.

71, e, GEORGE PARMELEE CASTLE, b. Honolulu, Hawaii, April 29, 1851; educated at Punahou School, Honolulu; University of Michigan and Detroit Medical School. Capitalist, educationist, philanthropist. Member Advisory Council Republic of Hawaii. Entered firm of Castle & Cooke, Honolulu, 1875, becoming a partner, 1882, vice-president, 1894-1903, president, 1903-1916, and again vice-president from 1916; also director First National Bank of Hawaii and First American Savings & Trust Co. Member Sons of the American Revolution, Baronial Order of Runnemedede, etc. Residence, Honolulu, Hawaii. He married, October 17, 1879, IDA MARY TENNEY, b. Plainfield, N.Y., June 30, 1856, daughter of Lucian Pomeroy Tenney, of Plainfield, son of Deacon LEVI TENNEY and his wife, MARY KINGSBURY, aforesaid. *Children*:

a, DOROTHY CASTLE, b. December 28, 1882.

b, MARGARET TENNEY CASTLE, b. July 21, 1886; m., April 10, 1913, ALFRED MARSTON TOZZER, b. Lynn, Mass., July 4, 1877; A.B., Harvard, '00, A.M., '01. Resides at Cambridge, Mass. *Children*:

ANNE TOZZER, b. Dec. 10, 1918; d. Aug. 5, 1926.

JOAN TOZZER, b. Sept. 19, 1921.

## II.

35. LOUIS I., the Pious, son of the Emperor CHARLEMAIN, succeeded his father in France, Germany and Italy, A. D. 814, and much weakened the French monarchy by partitioning it among his sons. He gave each of his sons the title and dignity of a King, which made them proud, unnaturally rebel against and depose their own kind father, A. D. 833; but the Peers of the Empire relenting, restored him 834, when he pardoned his sons. He died 840. Wives: 1, IRMINGARDIS, daughter of INGRAM, Count of Hasbania in Saxony, 769, died 818; 2, JUDITH, the fair daughter of WELPHUS, Count of Altorf in Suavia, 819, died 843. *Children* (see Anderson's *Royal Genealogies*, p. 450-51):

a, LOTHARIUS I., born 798, was made by his father King of Italy 817, Emperor 840, died 28 Sept. 855. He thought to have reduced his brothers, but could not, and was obliged to stand to his father's partition; only he got Italy to be annexed to the Empire, and also Austrasia, or Lotharingia, or Lorrain, so called from him. Wife, HERMINGARDIS, daughter of HUGH, a Count. *Children*:

1. LEWIS (LOUIS) II., born 825, was Emperor and King of Italy 855, died 875, aged 50, and reigned 30 years. Wife, ENGELBERGA, daughter of ETHICO, Count of Altorf, the son of WELPHUS, and had:  
HERMINGARDIS, died 890, wife of Boso, King of Burgundy 879, who died 889. Their son,

LEWIS, King of Arelat 889, and of Italy 900, etc.

2. LOTHARIUS *Junior*, born 826, King of Austrasia or Lorrain 855, died 868, aged 42.

3. CHARLES, King of Provence 855, died 858.

4. ERMENGARDIS, wife of RAGINERUS, Duke on the Moselle.

b, PIPIN, King of Aquitain, died 838 before his father. Wife INGELTRUDIS. Their sons:

1. PIPIN, King of Aquitain, died 864.

2. CHARLES, Archbishop of Mentz 856, died 863.

c, LUDOVICUS GERMANICUS, born 800, by his father's partition was made King of Bavaria 817, which he maintained by his arms against his brother LOTHARIUS, who agreed to his being called King of Germany, 840, ruling over Bavaria, Franconia and Suabia, which he partitioned among his sons; and having reigned 36 years and 2 months, he died 28 August 876, aged 70 years. Wife, EMMA, or Hemma, a noble lady of Spain. *Children*:

1. CAROLOMANNUS, King of Bavaria 876, Emperor 879, died 21 March 880; father of the Emperor ARNOLPH, 863-899.

2. CHARLES III. Crassus, King of Suabia 876, Emperor 880, expelled 887, died 888 on 3rd Jan. Wives: 1, N. N.

2, RICHARDIS, daughter of KENNETH II., King of Scotland, died without issue.

3. LEWIS *Junior*, King of Franconia 876, d. 882.

4. HEDWIG, wife of OTTO the Great, Duke of Saxony, who married, 2, LUDGARDA, daughter of the Emperor ARNOLPH.

5. LUITGARDIS, or Luitgarda, a nun.

d, GISELA, wife of EBERHARD, Count of Burgundy, Duke of Frioul. Their daughter, HEDWIGE, was wife of LUDOLPH, Duke of Saxony, and mother of OTTO, the Great, Duke of Saxony, whose wife, HEDWIGE, was daughter of the Emperor ARNOLPH, 863-899, as above.

e, ADELHEID, wife of ROBERT *Fortis*, Count of Orleans, Auxerre and Nevers, called also Count of Burgundy, died 867. They had:

1. EUDO, or ODO, King of France 888, during the minority of CHARLES



the Simple made RICHARD brother of King Boso the Duke of Burgundy.

2. ROBERT, King of France 922, slain 923, father of

HUGH, surnamed *Magnus* or *Abbass*, Count of Paris, obtain'd a Moiety of the Dukedom of Burgundy from Hugh *Niger*, and died 956.

Wives: 1, ROTILDA, daughter of the Emperor CAROLUS *Calvus*; 2, ETHILDIS, daughter of EDWARD *Senior*, King of England; 3, HADWID or ADELHEID, daughter of the Emperor HENRY I., *Auceps*, married 938, and had by his third wife:

a, OTTO, Duke of Burgundy, d. 963.

b, EUDO, succeeded his brother OTTO in Burgundy.

c, HENRY, Duke of Burgundy after his brother EUDO, d. 1001.

d, HUGH CAPET, King of France, father of

ROBERT II., *Sanctus*, King of France. He got the Dukedom of Burgundy after the death of his uncle HENRY, 1001, which he incorporated with France, and died 1032, father of: ROBERT, Duke of Burgundy, 1032, died 1075, and

HENRY I., King of France. (*See later.*)

f, ALPAIS (daughter of LOUIS I., The Pious, and his second wife, JUDITH) was wife of BEGGO, Count of Paris.

g, CHARLES II., *Calvus*, or *the Bald*, born 823, was King of France 840, Emperor 875, died 6 Oct. 878, and so he was 38 years King of France and Emperor 3 years. Wives: 1, HERMINTRUDIS, daughter of ODO, Count of Orleans, 842, died 869; 2, RICHILDIS, daughter of Aldemir, Count of Aldemir Walde in France, and sister of Boso, King of Burgundy. By his second wife he had JUDITH, wife of ETHELWOLFE, King of England, married 855, secondly of ETHELBALD, King of England, the son of ETHELWOLFE, and her stepson, married 857, and thirdly of BALDWIN I., Count of Flanders, married 862, who died 879, and by whom she was mother of BALDWIN II., Count of Flanders, 879-918. (*See page 53 hereof.*) By his first wife, HERMINTRUDIS, CHARLES II., *Calvus*, had 4 sons, of whom,

LOUIS III. (II.), *Balbus*, born 844. (*See below.*)

36. CHARLES II., *Calvus*, or *the Bald*, born 823, was King of France 840, Emperor 875, died 6 Oct. 878; had by his first wife, HERMINTRUDIS, daughter of ODO, Count of Orleans, 842, died 869:

37. LOUIS III. (II.), *Balbus*, born 844, was Emperor 878, died 10th April 879, aged 35, reigned 1 year. Wives: 1, ANSGARDIS, who was by his father's order repudiated; 2, ADELHEIDA. *Children:*

a, LOUIS III., King of France 879, died without issue 882.

b, CAROLOMANNUS, King of France 879, slain, without issue, 884.

c, GISELA, married 912, as his second wife, to ROLLO, the first Duke of Normandy. (She was daughter of ADELHEIDA, second wife.)

d, CHARLES III., the Simple, born 879, son of ADELHEIDA, second wife. (*See following.*)

38. CHARLES III., *the Simple*, born 879, King of France 893, died 929 on the 7th of October, aged 50 years. By his second wife, EDGINA (*Egiva*), married 918, died 948, daughter of EDWARD *Senior*, King of England (*See page 37 hereof*), he had:

39. LOUIS IV., *Transmarinus*, born 920, King of France 936, died 15 October 954, aged 34 years. Wife, GERBERGA, married 939, died 984, widow of GISLBERT, Duke of *Lorraine*, and daughter of HENRY I., *Auceps*, the Emperor (*see*). Their daughter,

40. GERBERGA, wife of ALBERT I., *the Pious*, Count de *Vermendois* and Abbe of St. Quentin, died 987. (*See page 50 hereof.*)

### III.

38. PEPIN DE SENLIS DE VALOIS, Count Berengarius of Bretagne, brother of HERBERT I., first Count de Vermandois, etc. (*see page 50 hereof*), father of

39. POPPA DE VALOIS, first wife of ROLLO, called BYGOT because he used so to swear, one of the most valiant Norman Captains, being disappointed in England by King ALFRED, he repaired to France Anno 897, where he became intimate with Franco, Archbishop of Roan, who twice or thrice obtained a truce between ROLLO and the French. King CHARLES *the Simple* desiring the aid of ROLLO made him Duke of Normandy Anno 912, when he was baptized by the said Bishop Franco, and called ROBERT. Thus this Province, called by the Romans *Lugdunensis Secunda*, was dismembered from the Propriety of the Kings of France, tho' not from their Sovereignty. ROLLO died 917, others say 920. His second wife was AEGIDIA or GISELA, daughter of CHARLES *the Simple*, King of France, married 912; some call her the sister of that king. ROLLO was son of ROGVALD, surnamed the Rich, a Danish Earl, the favourite of HARALD *Harfager*, King of Norway, and his wife HILDER, daughter of HAROLFF *Nesio*. ROLLO had by his first wife, POPPA DE VALOIS,

40. WILLIAM, surnamed *Longa Spatha*, Duke of Aquitain 917. He was at his baptism called ROBERT. He was slain by the treachery of ARNULPH, Count of Flanders, 948, others say 942, and others 943. Others say he was slain by the treachery of LOUIS, King of France. His wife, LEUTGARDE, Adela or Sportha, was daughter of his mother's cousin HERBERT II., Count of Vermandois, who died 943 (*see page 50 hereof*). Their son,

41. RICHARD I., Duke of Normandy 948, for his fortitude surnamed the *Hardy*, died 960. He married, 1, EMMA, daughter of HUGH *Magnus*, Count of Paris, and his third wife, ADELHEID or HADWID, daughter of HENRY *Auceps*, the Emperor; EMMA being sister of HUGH CAPET, King of France. The second wife of RICHARD I., Duke of Normandy, was GUNNONIS, or GUNILDA, a Danish lady, the mother of

42. RICHARD II., the Good, Duke of Normandy 960, died 1026; wives, 1, JUDITH, daughter of GEFREY, Count of Bretaign, and his wife HINNONES, or Hedwigus, or Hawiga, who died 1034, daughter of RICHARD I. Duke of Normandy, who died 960; 2, EFFRITH, daughter of SVENO, King of Denmark, whom he divorced and married, 3, PAULA, her sister. His children were by his first wife, JUDITH, as follows: (JUDITH, wife of RICHARD II., Duke of Normandy, is also said to have been daughter of CONAN I, *le Tort*, Count of Rennes, who became Duke of Brittany in 987, and his second wife ERMENGARDE, married 970, daughter of GEOFFREY *Grisegonelle*, Count of Anjou; and by some JUDITH is also called the sister of GEOFFREY.—See Anderson's *Royal Genealogies*, 619, 742; *Fenwick Allied Ancestry*, 49, 54.)

a, ELEANORA, wife of BALDWIN IV., *Barbatus*, or Fair-Beard, Count of Flanders (*see p. 53 hereof*), and had:

BALDWIN V., *Pius* or *Insulanus*, Count of Flanders and Artois, who m. ADELE, or ALISA (her second husband), widow of RICHARD III., fifth Duke of Normandy, who d. 1027, daughter of ROBERT *Sanctus*, King of France, and had: BALDWIN VI. and

MATHILDE, or MAUD, married in Normandy to WILLIAM I., called THE CONQUEROR, and crowned Queen by Aldred, Archbishop of York, in May 1068; died 2 November 1083, and was buried at Caen. *See following.*)

b, RICHARD III., Duke of Normandy 1026, was poisoned by his brother ROBERT 1027. Wife, ADELE, or ALISA, daughter of ROBERT *Sanctus*, King of France; (she was afterwards married to BALDWIN V., Count of Flanders, as above), their daughter,

ALIX, or ALICE, wife of RANULF, Vicomte of Bayeaux, 1045, who for-

feited his estates; son of AUSCHITEL, Vicomte of Bessin and Bayeaux; son of BALSŌ D'ESPAINE, called Bothon *the Short*, Vicomte of Bayeaux *jure uxoris*, whose wife was POPPA, daughter of PEPIN DE SENLIS DE VALOIS, Count Berengarius of Bretagne, and widow of ROLLO, Duke of Normandy (*see page 58 hercof*); and BALSŌ D'ESPAINE was son of RALF, Count of Bayeaux, who was imprisoned by Duke WILLIAM I of Normandy, and had half the Isles of La Manche; son of MALAHULC (Halduc de Tresnay), who accompanied his nephew ROLLO I., Duke of Normandy, to the Conquest; son of EISTAIN GLUMRA; son of IVAR, Jarl of the Uplanders of Norway. Their son,

RANULF DE MESCHINES, Vicomte of Bayeaux and Lord of the Isles of La Manche; married MAUD, daughter of RICHARD-Goz, Viscount D'AVRANCHES, and EMMA, half-sister of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. (*See later.*)

c, ROBERT *Le Diable* and *le Magnifique*, Count of Hièmes, succeeded his brother RICHARD III. as Duke of Normandy in 1027; died 1035. Coming to Falaise he saw a beautiful damsel, HERLEVA, Harlette, or Harlotta, daughter of FULBERT or ROLLO DE CROY, his own Chamberlain, and sister of JOHN, Lord CROY, afterwards called de Grey; her he made his mistress; she was subsequently the wife of HARLOWEN DE BURGO, a Norman. ROBERT died in Bithynia on his way to the Holy Land 2 July 1035, and the contentions about the succession were bravely remov'd by his son WILLIAM.

WILLIAM I., called THE CONQUEROR, son of ROBERT and HERLEVA, became Duke of Normandy in spite of all opposition, and by virtue of the gift of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR he claimed the Crown of England and took possession of it by Conquest in prejudice of the true heir EDGAR ETHELING and his sister MARGARET, Queen of Scotland, and defeated King HAROLD at Hastings, 14 October 1066, and was crowned by Aldred, Archbishop of York, 25 December that same year. He suppressed all the insurrections that were made against him. After Anno 1075, the English scarce enjoyed any lands, but upon what terms the Normans pleased. He introduced the Norman laws and ordered all pleadings to be in the Norman language. At his last expedition in France, as he leaped a ditch on horseback, he got a bruise in his belly and died 19 Sept. 1087, and was buried at Caen in Normandy. Wife, MATILDA, or MAUD, crowned Queen by Aldred, Archbishop of York, in May 1068; died 2 November 1083, buried at Caen. She was daughter of BALDWIN V., *Pius* or *Insulanus*, Count of Flanders and Artois, and his wife ADELE, or ALISA, daughter of ROBERT *Sanctus*, King of France (*see ante*). Children:

1. ROBERT, eldest son, succeeded only as Duke of Normandy, 1087, of which he was dispossessed at the battle of Tenarchbray 1106, where he was taken by his brother HENRY and kept prisoner, first at Bristol, then at Cardiff in South Wales. He died blind 10 Feb. 1134.
2. RICHARD, the second son, was gored to death by a stag in the New Forest of Hampshire. Some say he died of a pestilential air.
3. WILLIAM II. *Rufus*, the third son, born 1056, succeeded and crowned 26 Sept. 1087. He warred against the Scots, in which King MALCOLM III. was slain 1093, built Westminster Hall 1099, at last hunting in New Forest Walter Tyrel slew him with an arrow, whether by accident or of design is uncertain, 2 Aug. 1100. He was buried at Westminster, unmarried.
4. HENRY I., *Beauclerc*, the fourth son, born 1070, succeeded his bro-

ther and was crowned 5 Aug. 1100. He had long wars with his brother ROBERT, whom at last he captivated and put out his eyes. Then he called a general Assembly of the Three Estates of the Kingdom to meet at Salisbury 1116, which ever since has been called the Parliament. He defeated the French in Normandy 1119, nominated his daughter, the Empress MATHILDIS, or MAUD, his successor, and died of a surfeit in Normandy 2 Dec. 1135, and was buried at Reading Abbey. Wives: 1, MAUD, daughter of MALCOLM III., King of Scotland (*see pages 25-26 hereof*), married 1101; 2, ADELICIA, or ALISA, dau. of GODFREY *Barbatus*, Duke of Brabant, married 2 Feb. 1121; he gave her the Earldom of Arundel, and after the King's death she was the wife of William d'Albini, who by her was Earl of Arundel, which title came at last to the Howards of Norfolk, her son William d'Albini, being patriarch of the noble Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel. HENRY I. had by his first wife, MAUD,

MATHILDIS, or MAUD, wife of, 1, the Emperor HENRY V.; 2, GEOFFREY *Plantagenet*, Count of Anjou. Her son by her second husband was

HENRY II., *Plantagenet*, Count of Anjou and King of England: married ELEANOR, Duchess of Aquitaine. His mistress, Rosamond de Clifford.

5. CONSTANTIA, wife of ALAIN *Barbatus*, Count of Bretaign.
6. ADELIDIS, or ADELIZA, contracted to HARALD, afterwards King of England.
7. GUNDRED, wife of WILLIAM DE WARREN, Earl of Surrey, who died 24 June 1088; she died in childbed 27 May 1085. He was Count of Warren in Normandy; accompanied WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, his father-in-law, to England and, after the battle of Hastings, was rewarded with several lordships in several counties, among which were the baronies of Lewes, in Sussex, and the manors of Carletune and Benington in Lincolnshire. GUNDRED died at Castle Acre, in Norfolk, but was interred at Lewes, and he was interred in the Chapter House. The Priory of St. Pancras, at Lewes, was the burial place of the family as the Castle of Lewes was their favorite residence, though at Castle Acre, in Norfolk, now in ruins, and at Coningsburg and Sandal, in Yorkshire, they also had noble castles. Their son,

WILLIAM DE WARREN, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, having joined Robert de Belesme, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, in favor of Robert *Curthose* against HENRY I., forfeited his great English possessions, but afterwards received them back and ever after adhered to HENRY I.; died May 10, 1138, and was buried at Lewes Priory; married ISABEL (or Elizabeth), daughter of HUGH, Count de Vermandois, widow of ROBERT DE BELLOMONT, Earl of Mellent and Earl of Leicester, and had: (*see page 28 hereof*)

ADA, or ADELINE DE WARREN, married 1139, Prince HENRY of Scotland, Earl of Northumberland, etc., who died in his father's lifetime, 1152. Their third son,

DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon and Garrioch, a great commander under RICHARD I., King of England, at the siege of Acre, &c., in the Holy Land, died at Yondly Castle in Northamptonshire, and was buried at Santrey Abbey near Comming-



ton Castle in Huntingdon 1219. His wife MAUD was daughter and co-heiress of HUGH KIVILIOCK, Earl of Palatin of Chester. Their eldest daughter,

MARGARET DE HUNTINGDON, wife of ALAN, Lord of Galloway, Constable of Scotland, died 1233. Their daughter,

HELEN McDONAL (whose sister DERVORGILLA was mother of JOHN BALLIOL, Regent of Scotland) was wife of ROGER DE QUINCEY, second Earl of Winchester, Constable of Scotland (*see page 51 herEOF*).

8. AGATHA, the bride of ALPHONSO, King of Galicia.
9. ADELA, or ALISA, died 1137; wife of STEPHEN, Count of Champagne, succeeded his brother THEOBALD II. in Blois, Charters and Tourain (who was defeated and slain in battle near Tours by Godfrey *Martel*, Count of Anjou, 1043, leaving no issue, and so his brother STEPHEN was his heir). STEPHEN accompanied Godfrey of Bouillon into the Holy Land and returned with HUGH Magnus of France; and thinking to recover his honour, he went against the Infidels at Rames, where he was beat and slain fighting valiantly 1101. STEPHEN was son of ODO, or EUDES, Count of Blois, Charters, Touraine, Brie, and first Count of Champagne. He siezed Melun by the aid of Gautier the Governor, who was therefore hanged by order of RICHARD, Duke of Normandy, who expelled Odo from Melun, which he restored to Bouchard, its Count. ODO took up arms for CONSTANCE, Queen of France, against her son King HENRY I. to prefer her other son ROBERT, then Duke of Burgundy, to the Throne; he plagued RUDOLPH, the last King of Burgundy, with wars, till he made him send his Crown and Sceptre to the Emperor CONRAD II.; made an expedition into Lorraine, where he was beat and slain by Duke Gothel 1032; married secondly, MATHILDA, or Maheult, daughter of RICHARD I., Duke of Normandy; by his first wife, AEMILIA, daughter of the Emperor CONRAD II., he had the above named THEOBALD II. and STEPHEN. ODO, or EUDES, Count of Blois, etc., was son of THEOBALD I., Count of Blois and also Count of Charters by usurpation; accused RICHARD, Duke of Normandy, before King LOTHARY for conspiring against his Majesty, which occasioned much trouble and many wars; wife, sister of the Emperor CONRAD I. and daughter of CONRAD, Count of Franconia. THEOBALD I., Count of Blois, etc., was son of GERLON or GELLO, a Prince of those Danes or Northmen who invaded Neustria or Normandy with ROLLO their General and his near kinsman, who was made the first Count of Blois by King CHARLES the *Simple* A. D. 920. died 928 STEPHEN and ADELA had several children, among whom were: HENRY, Bishop of Winchester 1129, d. 6 Aug. 1171, by whose means his brother STEPHEN obtained the Crown of England; THEOBALD III. *Magnus*, Count of Blois, the third Count Palatin of Champaign, etc. (whose son, THEOBALD IV., Count of Blois and Charters, Seneschal of France, died in Asia, at the siege of Acre, 1190); STEPHEN, Count of Bullogne and Mortaign, born at Blois in 1105, died Oct. 25, 1154, King of England. (*See Ency. Brit., Vol. XXII, pages 533/34.*)

d, NICHOLAS (son of RICHARD II., the Good, Duke of Normandy 960, and his first wife, JUDITH), Abbot of St. Andrews.

e, MAUGER, Archbishop of Rouen.

f, WILLIAM, a monk.

g, WILLIAM, Count of Arques, tho' assisted by HENRY, King of France, yet his nephew WILLIAM the *Bastard* reduc'd him and oblig'd the French to own him as absolute Lord of Normandy.

h, ALISA, wife of RAINALD I., Count of Burgundy, who d. 1057. Their son, GUY, of Burgundy, could not dispossess his cousin of Normandy.

i, PAPIA, wife of GILBERT, Advocate of St. Walery.

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#### IV.

SYWARD, the Saxon, Earl of Northumberland, had

WALTHEOF, to whom King WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR gave the Earldom of Huntingdon, as also that of Northampton, with his niece JUDITH (daughter of ADELAIDE, half-sister of King WILLIAM, being the daughter of HARLOWEN, or HERLUIN, DE BURGO, and wife HARLETE, mother of King WILLIAM by ROBERT *Le Diable*, Duke of Normandy). WALTHEOF conspired to expel the King and the Normans from England, for which, after a long imprisonment, he was beheaded at Winchester in 1075. Upon the decease of WALTHEOF, King WILLIAM offered JUDITH, his niece, widow of WALTHEOF, unto SIMON DE ST. LIS, a noble Norman, son of RANULPH LE RICH, who with his brother GAINERIUS LE RICH came into England at the time of the Conquest. But she refusing him because he was lame, the King was so displeas'd that he seized upon the castle and honor of Huntingdon, which she then held in dower, and bestowed it upon the said SIMON DE ST. LIS, and the town of Northampton with the whole hundred of Falkeley. SIMON thus not being able to obtain the mother, was advis'd to marry MAUD, the eldest daughter, and thereupon he had the Earldom of Huntingdon given him by the King. WALTHEOF by JUDITH his wife had the said

MAUD, who married, first, the said SIMON DE ST. LIS, and second, DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon, son of MALCOLM III. CANMORE and ST. MARGARET of Scotland. DAVID (ST. DAVID) became King of Scotland in 1124, as successor of his brother ALEXANDER. DAVID died 23 May 1153, and was buried at Dunfermling. The only son of DAVID and MAUD was

HENRY, Prince of Scotland and Earl of Huntingdon, who died 1152, during his father's life. He married ADA (ADAMA, or ADELIN), second daughter of WILLIAM, Earl of Warren and Surrey, in England, and his wife ISABEL, daughter of Prince HUGH *Magnus*, Count de Vermandois, second son of King HENRY I. of France. Their third son,

DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon, a great commander under RICHARD I., King of England, at the siege of Acre in the Holy Land. He died at Yondly Castle in Northamptonshire and was buried at Santrey Abbey near Commington Castle in Huntingdon, 1219. His wife was MAUD, eldest daughter of HUGH KIVILIOCK, Earl Palatin of Chester (*see later*), by whom he had as eldest daughter

MARGARET, wife of ALAN, Lord of Galloway, who died 1233, and was buried at Dundrennan, son of ROWLAND de Galloway, third Lord of Galloway, founded the Abbey of Glenluce in Galloway, 1190, and his wife HELENE DE MORVILL, daughter of RICHARD DE MORVILL, Constable of Scotland, and his wife AVICIA DE LANCASTER, daughter of WILLIAM DE LANCASTER, Baron of Kendal, and his wife GUNDRED DE WARREN (widow of ROGER, Earl of Warwick), daughter of WILLIAM, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, and his wife ISABEL DE VERMANDOIS (*ante*). ALAN, Lord of Galloway, was Constable of Scotland; founded the Abbey of Tunland. Their daughter

HELEN, wife of ROGER DE QUINCEY, second Earl of Winchester, Constable of Scotland. (*See pages 31, 51.*)

## V.

LEOFRIC, Earl of Mercia, time of King ETHELBALD, had  
 HUGH, the Great, Earl of Mercia, living 853, who had  
 ETHELRED, Earl of Mercia, died 919; married ETHELFREDA, daughter of  
 ALFRED THE GREAT, King of England. She died 915. Their daughter and  
 heir.

ELFWINA, Countess of Mercia, married LEOFRIC II., Earl of Chester, and Earl  
 of Mercia in right of his wife, son of ALGAR II., Earl of Chester, son of ALGAR  
 I., Earl of Chester, son of LEOFRIC, Earl of Mercia (at the beginning of this  
 account). They had

LEOFWINE, Earl of Mercia, died 1001; married ALWORA, daughter of ATHEL-  
 STAN MINESSON, a Danish Duke of East Angles, and his wife, daughter of  
 ATHELSTON, an Anglo-Saxon Duke, and had as fourth son

LEOFRIC the Great, Earl of Mercia, died 1041; married GODIVA, daughter of  
 THORALD, Earl of Lincoln. She is the lady of whom it is said that she rode  
 naked through the streets of Coventry in order to save her people from an un-  
 just tax. Their son

ALGAR, Earl of Mercia, died 1059; married ALVERTA, sister of WILLIAM  
 MALLET, a Norman noble, and had as daughter and coheir

LUCIA, who married as her second husband RANULPH DE MESCHINES, Earl  
 of Chester, who died 1128; he obtained the Earldom of Chester from King  
 HENRY I., as next heir; he was Vicomte of Bayeaux in Normandy; was also  
 styled Randle of Bricasara; Lord of Cumberland and Carlisle. He was son of  
 RANULF DE MESCHINES, Vicomte of Bayeaux and Lord of the Isles of La  
 Manche, and his wife MAUD, daughter of RICHARD-GOZ, Viscount d'Avranches,  
 Chamberlain of Duke ROBERT the Magnificent, 1035, gave the Church of Vennis  
 and tithes of Brebec to Troarn and Backville to St. Stephen's at Caen, married  
 EMMA, half-sister of King WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, being daughter of HER-  
 LOIN DE CONTEVILLE, a Norman noble, by ARLOTTA, the Conqueror's mother.  
 RICHARD-GOZ, or de Goz, was son of TOUSTIN or THURSTAN DE GOZ, Lord of  
 Hiesmes, and Vicomte d'Avranches, who accompanied Duke ROBERT of Nor-  
 mandy to the Holy Land 1035, and whose wife was Duke ROBERT's sister.  
 TOUSTIN or THURSTAN DE GOZ was son of UNFROI, Lord of Tillieres, son of  
 ANSFRED the Dane, Lord of Tillieres 912, came to Normandy with ROLLO.

RANDLE II, surnamed *Gernons* because he was born at Gernon Castle in Nor-  
 mandy, who succeeded his father in all his patrimony in England and Nor-  
 mandy; sided with MAUD the Empress against King Stephen, whom he took  
 prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, where the victory over the King was chiefly  
 owing to the gallant behavior of the Earl; died 18 Stephen; excommunicated  
 by Walter Deordant, Bishop of Lichfield, for whose absolution MAUD, his wife,  
 and HUGH, his son, gave the town of Styshall, near Coventry, to the Bishop  
 and his successors; was Earl of Chester 25 years and was supposed to have  
 been poisoned by William Peverell, Lord of Nottingham, who, being suspected  
 of the crime, is said to have turned monk to avoid being hanged. His wife was  
 MAUD, daughter of ROBERT, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of King HENRY  
 I. of England. Their son,

HUGH II., surnamed KAVELIOK because he was born in the commote or pro-  
 vince of Cyveliok situate in that part of Wales anciently called Powys; suc-  
 ceeded his father 1153; performed many valiant actions, but for some time was  
 in rebellion against King HENRY II., by whom he was overcome and obliged  
 to submit to the king, who, however, restored to him all his lands; died at  
 Leeke in Staffordshire and was buried at Chester 1181, 27 Henry II. His wife  
 was BERTRED, or BERTRADE, daughter of SIMON III., Earl of Evereux, in Nor-  
 mandy, and AMICIA DE BEAUMONT (*see*), and had as eldest daughter

MAUD, wife of DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon, and their eldest daughter was  
 MARGARET, wife of ALAN, Lord of Galloway. (*See ante.*)

## VI.

OLIBA I., descended from the family of Saint Guillaume, Duke of Toulouse, Count of Carcassone and Rasez, died 836, married ELMETRUDE, and had

LOUIS-ELIGANIUS, Count of Carcassone and Rasez, living 851, who had

ACFRED I., Count jointly with his brother Oliba II. of Carcassone and Rasez, died 904; married ADELINDE, ADELAIDE, or ADALVIS, who lived until 944, daughter of BERNHARD II., *Plantevelue*, Count of Auvergne and Macon, died 886, and his wife HERMENGARDE, daughter of WARIN, Count of Macon, Autun and Chalons and Duke of Toulouse or Aquitaine, who died 850 or 856, and his wife ALBANE. They had

ASTORG, who died during his father's life who had

ROBERT II., Viscount of Auvergne, who married INGELBURGE, Lady of Beaumont in le Chalonais, and had

GUILLAUME V., Count of Auvergne, died 1016; married HUMBERGE, and had

ROBERT I., Count and Prince of Auvergne, died 1032; married HERMENGARDE, daughter of GUILLAUME TAILLEFER, Count of Toulouse, son of RAYMOND-PONS III., Count of Toulouse, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Auvergne, died 950 (wife GARSINDE), son of RAYMOND II., Count of Toulouse, died 922 (wife GUIDINILDE), son of ODON or EUDES, Duke of Toulouse and Count of ROUERGUE and QUERCI, died 918 or 919 (wife GARSINDE, daughter of ERMENGAUD, Count d'Albi), son of RAYMOND I., Count and Duke of Toulouse, Count of Rouergue and Querci, died 864 (wife BERTHIEZ), son of FULQUAD, or FULCOAD (wife SENEGONDE). The above named GUILLAUME, or WILLIAM, TAILLEFER III., Count of Toulouse and Count of Auvergne, died 1037, married ARSINDE, called BLANCHE, daughter of FOULQUES II., *le Bon*, Count d'Anjou, who died 958 (married GERBERGE, and had: GEOFFROI I., Grisegonelle, Seneschal of France, Count of Anjou, died 987, married ADELAIDE, widow of LAMBERT, Count of Chalons, and daughter of ROBERT DE VERMANDOIS, and their daughter ERMENGARDE was wife of CONAN I., *le Tort*, Duke of Brittany, and their daughter JUDITH was wife of RICHARD II., Duke of Normandy); son of FOULQUES I., *le Roux*, Count of Anjou, died 938 (wife ROSCILLE, daughter of GARNIER, Seigneur de Loches, de Villandri and de la Hail) son of INGELGER I., Count of Anjou, died 888 (wife ADELE, daughter and heiress of GEOFFROI I., Count de Gatinais), son of TERTULLE, Seneschal of Gatinais (wife PETRONILLE, daughter of HUGUES L'ALBE, Count d'Auxerre, son of CONRAD I., Count of Auxerre and Count of Burgundy, died 866, and his wife ADELAIDE, daughter of HUGUES, Count of SUNDGAW, died 837, wife BARA—*see below*), son of TORQUAT, a citizen of Rennes.

ADELAIDE (wife of CONRAD I., Count of *Auxerre*), daughter of

HUGUES I., Count of Sundgaw, d. 837 (wife BARA), son of

LUITFRID I., Count of Sundgaw (wife HILTRUDE), son of

LUITFRID, Duke of Alsace, died before 769, son of

ADELBERT, Duke of Alsace and Count of Nordgaw, d. 722 (wife GERLINDE), son of

ATHICUS, or ETHICUS, surnamed Adelicus, Duke of Alsatia, Allemania, Swabia and Upper Germany, d. 690 (wife BERSWINDE, sister of BLIBILDIS, wife of CHILDERIC II., King of France), son of

LINDESIUS, LUTHERIC or LEUTHAIRE, Duke of Allemania, *Major Domus* of THEODORIC III., King of France, d. 680, son of

EICHEMBALDUS, or ERCHEMBALDUS, *Major Domus* under CLODOVALDUS II., King of France, d. 661 (wife LEUDIFINDUS), son of

EGAOR, or EGI, *Major Domus*, (wife GERBERGA, daughter of RICHIMERES, Duke of Franconia, and GERTRUDIS, daughter of AUSBERTUS, or ALBERT,



Lord of the Moselle and Margrave of the Scheldt (wife BLITILDIS, daughter of King LOTHARY I.), son of FERREOLUS, Duke of the Moselle and Margrave of the Scheldt (wife, daughter of CLOVIS, King of France—see page 48).

ROBERT I., Count and Prince of Auvergne, and his wife HERMENGARDE had:

HERMENGARDE, wife of EUDES II., called *le Champenois*, who succeeded his brother THIBAUT II., in 1004, in the Counties of Blois, Chartres and Tours and also took the title of Count of the Palace. In 1019 he succeeded his relative ETIENNE in the Counties of Champagne and Brie. He was killed in battle 23 November 1037, aged 55 years. (His first wife, MAHAUT, daughter of RICHARD I., Duke of Normandy, died without issue.) He was son of EUDES I., succeeded as second Count of Blois in 978 and as Count of Chartres, de Tours, de Beauvais, de Meaux and de Provins, died 995 (wife, BERTHE, eldest daughter of CONRAD *le Pacifique*, King of Arles, and MATHILDE, or MAHAUT, daughter of King LOUIS IV., *d'Outremer*, King of France). He was son of THIBAUT I., called *le Vieux* and *le Tricheur*, first Count of Blois; he was called also *le Fourbe* and *de Montaignu*, the name of the land given him by Hugues *le Grand*, Duke of France; he was the first to take the title of Count de Blois and de Chartres and still added the title of Count of the Palace; he also extended his lands to Champagne, which was the reason of his being called *Champenois*. His death is given as before or about 978 (wife, m. 943, LEUTGARDE, widow of GUILLAUME LONGUE-EPEE, Duke of Normandy, daughter of HERBERT II., Count de Vermandois (see page 50), who brought him the lands of Juzieres, Fotenai-Saint-Pere, and Limay. He was son of THIBAUT, a Norman by birth and brother of ROLLO, received the County of Tours from Kings LOUIS and CARLOMAN, also acquired the town of Chartres, also appears to have acquired Blois, but he does not appear to have borne the title of Count of that place nor of Chartres: wife RICHILDE, daughter of ROBERT, called *le Fort*, son of ROBERT I., younger brother of GUILLAUME, Count de Blois, killed about 834, succeeded his cousin EUDES, in 865, as Count de Blois; and ROBERT I. was son of THIEBERT, or THEODEBERT, Count of Matric, died 830.

EUDES II., called *le Champenois*, and wife HERMENGARDE had:

1. (THIBAUT III., second son, who divided with his elder brother ETIENNE the estate of their father but received the Counties of Blois, Tours and Chartres. In 1047 or 1048 he became seventh Count of Champagne under the name of THIBAUT I. and fifth Count of Blois under the name of THIBAUT III; died 1089. He married, first, GERSENDE, called also BERTHE, daughter of HERBERT Eveillechien, Count of Maine; and married, secondly, ALIX, or ADELE, daughter of RAUL, Count de Crepe (ALIX m. 2, HERBERT IV., Count de Vermandois), and had by her; ETIENNE, Count of Blois, etc., d. 1102, m., 1081, ALIX, or ADELE, d. 1137, daughter of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, of England, and had ETIENNE, or STEPHEN, Count of Blois, Count of Boulogne, etc., King of England, 1135.)

2. ETIENNE II., who became Count of Champagne, 1037, during the life of his father, and later Count de Brie. He died about 1047 or 1048. Wife ADELE, daughter of RICHARD II., Duke of Normandy, and their eldest son,

EUDES, having been deprived of his estates by his uncle THIBAUT III., retired to WILLIAM, Duke of Normandy (later King of England), whose sister on the mother's side he married. EUDES became the head of the Counts of Aumale. His wife, ADELAIDE, was daughter of HERUIN, Seigneur de Conteville, and his wife HARLETTE (mother of the Conqueror). EUDES accompanied WILLIAM, in 1066, in the Conquest of England, and was rewarded by the Earldom of Hereford in Yorkshire. From Jean de Bayeux, Archbishop of Rouen, he received the land of Aumale, which the prelate gave him to carry his banner and serve him with ten knights in the war. King WILLIAM erected the lands of Aumale

into a county and EUDES thus received the title of Count d'Aumale. EUDES was implicated, in 1096, in a conspiracy to put his own son on the throne of England and was arrested and confined in prison to the end of his life. Their daughter, JUDITH, wife of WALTHEOF, Earl of Huntingdon. (See page 62.)

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## VII.

AMAURI, Seigneur de Montfort l'Amauri, said to be descended from BALDWIN, *Bras-de-Fer*, Count of Flanders, and JUDITH, daughter of CHARLES the Bald, King of France, had

WILLIAM, Count in Hainault, who married the heiress of Montfort and Epernon, died 1003. Their son,

AMAURI II., Baron Montfort and Epernon, living 1053, married BERTRADE or BERTEIS, and had:

SIMON I., Baron de Montfort, died 1087; m. 1, ISABELLE, daughter and heiress of Hugh I., called *Bardoul*, Seigneur de Broyes and de Nogent; m. 2, name unknown; m. 3, AGNES, daughter of RICHARD, Count D'EVREUX, who succeeded his father in 1037, founded the Abbey of St.Sauveur, in 1066 accompanied WILLIAM, Duke of Normandy, to England and fought in the battle of Hastings, died Dec. 13, 1067 (wife, ADELE, widow of Roger, Lord of Toeni and Conches); he son of ROBERT, first Count d'Evreux, who received that title in 989 and appointed Archbishop of Rouen, died 1037 (wife HARLEVE); he son of RICHARD I., Duke of Normandy (wife GONNOR)—see page 58 *hereof*. SIMON I., Baron de Montfort, and his third wife, AGNES, had as third son,

AMAURI IV., who became Baron de Montfort by the death of his brother, SIMON II., in 1103. He later became Count d'Evreux and died 1137. Wife RICHILDE, daughter of BALDWIN II., Count of Hainault, from whom he was obliged to separate in 1118; and he married, secondly, AGNES, daughter of ANCEAU DE GARLANDE, Seneschal of France, and Lady de Rochefort and de Gournai, by whom he had,

SIMON III., *le Chauve*, second son, who succeeded his elder brother AMAURI V. in 1140, as Count d'Evreux and Montfort, died 1181. He received the land of Haye-de-Lintot and that of Gournai. His first wife, MAHAUT; second wife, AMIETTE, or AMICIA, daughter of ROBERT DE BEAUMONT, or DE BELLOMONT, third Earl of Leicester, Seigneur de Breteuil and Pacy, in Normandy, Steward of England, called *Blanchemains* (White Lands), bearer of the third sword at the first coronation, 3 September 1189, of RICHARD I., and his wife PERNELL, or PETRONILLA, daughter and heiress of HUGH DE GRENTMESNIL, and with whom he acquired vast estates, she living in 1179 and, possibly, in 1190, at which date he departed on the Crusade during which he died 31 August 1190, and was buried at Durazzo (Dyrachium) in Albania,

BERTRED, or BERTRADE, daughter of SIMON III., *le Chauve*, Count d'Evreux and Montfort, and his wife AMICIA DE BEAUMONT, was wife of HUGH II., surnamed KAVELIOK, Earl of Chester, etc.—see page 63 *hereof* and their daughter,

MAUD, was wife of DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon. (See page 29.)

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## VIII.

WALERAN I., Count de Meulent, died 965, had,

ROBERT I., who succeeded as Count de Meulent, was succeeded in 990 by his son,

ROBERT II., Count de Meulent; married ALIX DE VEXIN, daughter of GAUTHIER II., called *le Blanc*, Count de Vexin (see below), and had,

GALERAN, or WALERAN II., who succeeded his brother HUGH as Count de Meulent in 1015. He married ODE, or ODA, sister of Saint HELVISE, Countess de Meulent, and HERLUIN DE CONTEVILLE. He died Oct. 8, 1069, or 1070. Their daughter,

ADELINE (sister of HUGH, Earl of Meulan or Mellent), was wife of ROGER DE BEAUMONT, Seigneur de Pontaumer, called *Barbatus*, who succeeded his father and brother, accompanied WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR to England in 1066; son of HUMPHREY DE VELULIS, Lord of Pont-au-de-mer, Preaux, Beaumont, etc., who founded the Abbeys of St. Peter and St. Leger in France (wife AUBERIA or ALBREDIA DE LA HAYE); son of TOURODE, or TURULPH, Lord of Pont-au-de-mer, or Pontaudomare, Torville, Torcy, Pontatou and Bourgtouroude and joint governor and guardian with his brother TOURCHETIL of WILLIAM, Duke of Normandy, during his minority (wife, WIVA, called also DUCELINE, sister of GUNNORA, second wife of RICHARD, Duke of Normandy); son of TORF, surnamed *the Rich*, and his wife ERTEMBERGA (daughter of LAUNCELOT DE BRIQUEBEC, a nobleman of Danish extraction); son of BERNARD, of the royal blood of Saxony, having been born in Denmark, was surnamed *the Dane*, Chief Councillor to ROLLO, progenitor of the Kings of England, living 876, obtained the lordships of Harcourt, Caileville and Beauficel when ROLLO made his descent upon Normandy, Minister to ROLLO's son and successor WILLIAM, styled *Longa-spatha*, and guardian to his son RICHARD, Duke of Normandy, surnamed *the Hardy*, as well as Regent of the Norman territories during his minority (wife a DE SPROTE, of the royal family of Burgundy). ROGER DE BEAUMONT and ADELINE had,

ROBERT DE BEAUMONT, BELMONT or DE BELLOMONT, brother of HENRY, Seigneur de Neufbourg, Earl of Warwick. ROBERT was born about 1046; accompanied the CONQUEROR to England and distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings, 1066, and received soon afterwards 90 lordships in Warwickshire, Leicestershire, etc., as a reward. On the death of his mother, in 1081, he (being heir to her brother HUGH) was acknowledged as Count de Meulan or Mellent and did homage accordingly to the King of France, sitting in 1082 as a peer of France in a Parliament at Poissy. He was also Seigneur de Beaumont, Pontaudemer, Brionne, etc., in Normandy, and was in command, 28 September, 1106, of the English army which established the King's rule there. He was rewarded by HENRY I., about 1107, with a grant of the County of Leicester, including the Wardenship of the Castle, and is generally considered to have become Earl of Leicester. His first wife is said to have been GODECHILDE, daughter of RALPH, Seigneur de Toeni et Conches, from whom he was separated before 1096, in which year, when still under 17, she married BALDWIN DE BOULOGNE, afterwards King of Jerusalem, and died at Marash in Syria in 1097. ROBERT DE BEAUMONT married, secondly, EMMA, daughter of ROGER DE BRETEUIL. He married, thirdly, in or shortly before April, 1096, ISABELLA, or ELIZABETH, daughter of HUGH *the Great*, Comte de Vermandois (*see page 51*). ROBERT DE BEAUMONT died 5 June 1118, and was buried with his father in the Abbey of Preaux. His widow, ISABEL, married WILLIAM DE WARREN, second Earl of Surrey, who died 11 May, 1138; she died 1131, aged about 50 years.

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(The descents are here traced from ISABEL DE VERMANDOIS and her two husbands, ROBERT DE BEAUMONT, or BELLOMONT, and WILLIAM DE WARREN.)





EMPERORS OF  
THE EAST

## EMPERORS OF THE EAST

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RUSSIA, called anciently Sarmatia Europaea, not known farther northwards than the Head of Tanais, for many ages: at length Ptolemy the Astronomer bounds it on the North by the Baltick and *Terra Incognita*; on the South by the people called Jazyges Metanastae, that anciently dwelt in Transylvania and Upper-Hungary; on the West by Ancient Germany and the Vistula or the River Wessel, and on the East by the Tanais.

Sarmatia Asiatica reached along the Banks of the Euxine, eastward to the Caspian Sea, and farther northward than any conqueror had gone. The countries eastward thereof being then called Scythia, so that ancient Russia contained a great part of Sarmatia Europaea, and all the Asiatica, the people being generally called Sarmatae, and by the Greeks Sauromatae, subdivided into the Agathyrsi, Rutheni, Pagiritae in the North; and the Osyli, Alawni, Roxolani, etc., in the South. From the Roxolani, the principal nation, the learned *Polander Matthias a Michou* derives the Rosses, whom we call Russians, whose opinion is corroborated by the more learned Bochart in his *Phaleg Lib. III. Cap. 13*, speaking of RHOSE the son of MAGOG, the son of JAPHET, whose offspring the Rhoses mingling with the Alani, a Sarmatian people, might get the name of Korolani; and afterwards mingling with the Rossi of Mount Taurus, in their attempts on Constantinople, returned to their old name of Rossi or Russians, who were the Lords of the greatest part of the Country.

The Muscovites possessed only a southern Province of it, derived from MESECH or MOSOCH the son of JAPHET, who travel'd from Shina, at the Dispersion, to the North and North-East of Syria, to the confines of Colchis and Armenia, where they were call'd Möschi, inhabiting the mountains which old authors call Montes Moschici; and in process of time, a large Colony of them travel'd farther Northward into Muscovy, so called from them.

The old Asiatick, Grecian and Roman conquerors never attempted to subdue the Russians and Muscovites, their country being *Terra Incognita*, only JULIUS CAESAR had laid a Scheme of marching an Army through Asia, and from thence Northward into this country, and from thence Westward into old Germany, and so Southward to return home to Italy; but he was murder'd just as he was beginning this Expedition.

The Huns and other such nations as found a passage Westward into Old-Germany, seem'd to be Colonies of the ancient Russians and Muscovites, at least their very near Neighbours. But the Russians themselves were not famous till the time of MICHAEL II., the Emperor of the East, when coming from Mount Taurus they infested the Euxine Sea and attempted to take Constantinople A. D. 864, but failing in their attempt, and not willing to go home, they made a descent on the North-West Banks of the Euxine Sea, where the inhabitants were much akin to them; and enlarging their bounds Northwards they became so powerful that their King WOLODOMIR I. was married first to HELENA, daughter of the Emperor NICEPHORUS PHOCAS; and after he was converted to Christianity he married next ANNA, daughter of the Emperor ROMANUS I., when they left off molesting the Eastern Emperors and turned their arms against Sarmatia Europaea, Lithuania, Padolia, Russia Rubra, and the countries thereabouts, 'till A. D. 1240, BATHU or BOYDO, the son of OCCATA Chan, with his *Crim* Tartars conquer'd them, after which they had not one sole Monarch, but many petty Princes call'd Lords of Russia or Muscovy, tributary to the Tartars, who held them in vassalage very long, even after JOHN the son of BASILIUS II. came to call himself the Great Duke of Muscovy; for at the conclusion of a peace with the Tartars, it was stipulated that Duke JOHN once every year should stand on foot in the Castle of Moscou, and feed the horse of the *Crim* Tartar with oats out of his own cap; which

homage was afterwards changed into a tribute of furs; and this being also deny'd by his successors, occasion'd long and bloody wars between them and the Tartars. But tho' the Tartars have had the assistance of the Turks, the Muscovite has bravely asserted his own sovereignty, and also wrested from them many goodly Provinces.

RURIC, Prince of Russia of Newgart 840, pitched his seat at Ladoga, and after the death of his brothers got all Russia. His brothers were: 1, SINAUS, who got the country in Weisensee 840, and chose the Island Blalo Cercua for his seat, died without issue; 2, TRUBOR got the country of Pleskow and reigned at Isburg, died without issue.

IGOR RURICOWITZ (son of RURIC), a young Prince of Russia, was under the guardianship of his relatives; slain A. D. 950; wife OLGA, or OLHA, govern'd after her husband's death. She was a Christian of the religion of the Greek Church, and was baptized at Constantinople and called HELENE; she died and was buried at Kiow. Their son,

SUIETISLAUS IGOROWITZ, was very young at his father's death, and therefore under the guardianship of his mother OLGA. He remov'd his seat from Kiow to Perislow. He had war with the Grecians, and was at last slain by Cures, Duke or General of the Peucinigi and Bossini. Of his three sons,

WOLODOMIR I., *Swietoslawits\**, got first Newgart; he over-came his brother JAROPOLCUS, (who got Kiow), and was chosen the first Czar. He built the town Wolodomir, where he fixt his seat. He was first a Pagan Idolater, but was converted to Christ, and joined those of the Greek Church and when baptiz'd was called *Basilius*, 990. Others say 999. He died 1005. First he had many wives, but afterwards he married but one, viz. ANN, the sister of BASILIUS II., Emperor of Constantinople (*see*)\*. He divided his dominions among his 12 sons, who were all alive at his death; of whom the second was

JASLAUS, or JAROSLAUS, called *the Halt*, was in Polacum and was in short time Lord over all Russia, 1015; died 1052. (His sister MARY was the wife of CASIMIR I., King of Poland.) (See Anderson's *Royal Genealogies*, page 404.) By his wife ENGERHERDE, daughter of OLAUS *the Bold*, King of Norway, he had:

1. AGATHA, wife of Prince EDWARD, the Outlaw, of England (or of his brother EDMUND).
2. ANASTASIA, wife of ANDREW I., King of Hungary.
3. ANNE, wife of HENRY I., King of France.

ANNE, of Russia, wife of HENRY I., crowned King of France 1027, the year

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\* BASILIUS, a Macedonian, born of most mean parents, having slain MICHAEL III., became Emperor A. D. 867, and reigned alone 18 years. He died 885. His wife EUDOCIA, or EUDOXIA, or EUPHEMIA, the Emperor MICHAEL's concubine, who with his consent married BASILIUS while MICHAEL was alive. Their son,

LEO V, called *Philosophus*, was Emperor after his father, 886; was eagerly bent on learning and excellently educated. He reigned 25 years and 3 months, died 910. His fourth wife was ZOE, by whom he had:

CONSTANTIN VII, only son. His uncle ALEXANDER, the Emperor, being dead, then but a child, A. D. 912, yet he took upon himself the administration of the government, under the guardianship of his mother, ZOE, then with ROMANUS *Lacopenus* partner with him; and at last he shut up ROMANUS into a monastery, 944. He reigned about 49 years after his uncle's death, died 960, supposed to be poisoned by his son ROMANUS. His wife, HELENE *Augusta*, daughter of ROMANUS *Lacopenus*, a Patrician, who was made partner of the government with CONSTANTIN, 919, and reigned 26 years; was at last overthrown by his own children, whom CONSTANTIN had excited against him, A. D. 944, and was by his son STEPHEN thrust into a monastery; and his wife, THEODORA, called *Augusta* by her husband. Their son,

ROMANUS I, *Junior*, the Emperor, succeeded his father, A. D. 961, reigned 3 years. He died, leaving his two sons BASILIUS and CONSTANTIN his heirs, but NICEPHORUS PHOCAS was his successor. His wife, THEOPHANO, of an ignoble race but of a noble form. She was afterwards the wife of NICEPHORUS, the Emperor, and having murdered him by the hand of Zimisces, she was thrust into a monastery. Their daughter,

ANNE, was wife of VLADIMIR I., the first Czar of Russia.

after his elder brother HUGH's death (Hugh died at Champaign 17 Sept. 1026); succeeded his father 1032, or 1033. He gave the Dukedom of Burgundy to his brother ROBERT, from whom the Dukes of Burgundy and Kings of Portugal are descended, as a fief of the Crown; yet his reign was at first disturbed by his mother and ROBERT, her favourite, but they failed in their attempt. He died Aug. 1060. (His sister ALISA was married, 1027, to BALDWIN V., Count of Flanders, and died 1079; and her daughters were MATILDA, wife of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, and ALIX, wife, first, of RICHARD III., Duke of Normandy, and secondly of RANULF, Viscount of Bayeux.) HENRY I. was son of ROBERT *Sanctus* and *Sapiens*, crowned King of France 1 Jan. 988, some say 990, in his father's time, succeeded 996; annexed the Dukedom of Burgundy to the Crown, and died 20 July 1032, or 1033; his wives were: 1, ROSALA or SUSANNA, daughter of BERENGARIUS II., King of Italy, and widow of ARNOLD, Count of Flanders, who was soon divorc'd; 2, BERTHA, daughter of CONRAD, King of Burgundy and widow of EUDO, Count of Champaign, whom he married 995; this marriage so irritated the Pope that (though the King had obtained the consent of the Bishops) yet the Pope excommunicated him and his Kingdom, which made him so odious that he was deserted by all his servants, and none would eat with him nor touch his victuals, except 3 or 4, therefore he was forced to divorce her 996; 3, CONSTANTIA, or BLANCA, married 998, died in July 1033, the mother of his children, daughter of WILLIAM, Count of Arelat and Provence. ROBERT *Sanctus* was son of HUGH CAPET, who by the assistance of the Chiefs of the Kingdom (tho' not the next heir) was chosen in May and crowned King 3 July 987 and was the Patriarch of the CAPETAINE Kings. He instituted the 12 Peers, abolished the Major Domus, and created a Constablership, made Paris the place of his residence, and to settle the Kingdom in his family, he got his son ROBERT *Sanctus* declared his successor and crown'd in his lifetime. He incorporated the Dutchy of France and the Counties of Paris and Orleans to his Crown; died 24 Oct. or 22 Nov. 996. His wife was ADELA, or ALISA, daughter of WILLIAM, Duke of Aquitaine, and his wife ADELHEID, daughter of OTTO the Great, Emperor of Germany 936-973. HENRY I. and wife ANNE had, 1, PHILIP I., born 1053, crown'd King 22 May 1060, under the tuition of BALDWIN IV., Count of Flanders, who subdued the rebellious nobles of Gascoign 1061, at which time ROBERT and HENRY, sons of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, came to the Court of France, where at the Chess some strife arose, which occasion'd long wars between these two nations; in his reign was the first expedition into the Holy Land begun and finish'd; died 29 July 1108; and 2, HUGH *Magnus*, as below.

HUGH *Magnus*, Count of Vermandois, Valois, Chaumont and of Amiens, signalized himself in the expedition of Godfrey of Bouillon in the Holy Land and died at Tarsus in Cilicia 18 Oct. 1101. His wife, ADELHEID, or ADELAIDE. (See page 50 hereof.) Their daughter,

ISABEL DE VERMANDOIS, m. 1, ROBERT DE BEAUMONT, Earl of Leicester, etc; 2, WILLIAM DE WARREN, second Earl of Surrey. (See)

## X.

RICUIN and BERNARD I. were together Counts of Poitou. RICUIN is last mentioned A. D. 832. BERNARD was son of ADELELME, brother of SAINT-GUILLAUME DE GELLONE. Upon RICUIN's death, BERNARD had for colleague EMENON, or IMINON, his brother, in 838. EMENON was deprived of his dignities and retired to his brother TURPION, Count of Angouleme, whom he succeeded in 863. BERNARD had equally been deprived with EMENON by Emperor LOUIS *le Debonnaire*, who in 839 proclaimed his own son CHARLES King of Aquitaine. BERNARD found a retreat with RAINALD, Count of Herbauges in lower Poitou, and was killed with him in 844 in battle against Lambert, Count



of Nantes. BERNARD married BILICHILDE, daughter of RORICON, Count of Maine (brother of Gauzbert, Abbe of Saint-Maur-des-Fosses and Saint-Maur-sur-Loire), who died 841 (who married, first, ROTRUDE, eldest daughter of CHARLEMAGNE, and secondly, BILICHILDE, the mother of BILICHILDE), son of GOSLIN and ADELTRUDE. BERNARD and BILICHILDE had BERNARD II., who follows. EMENON died 22 June 866, in battle against Landri, Count de Saintes.

BERNARD II., Marquis of Gothie or of Septimanie, succeeded in 867 RAINULFE I., first Duke of Aquitaine, who was son of GERARD, Count of Auvergne, and who was substituted in 839 in place of EMENON as Count of Poitiers. RAINULFE died in 867, and BERNARD succeeded him as Count of Poitiers. In 878 he was deprived of his dignities by King LOUIS *le Begue*. After the death of King LOUIS, BERNARD obtained of BOSON, King of Provence, the County of Macon. He died in 879. His eldest son,

RAINULFE II., who succeeded as Count of Poitiers in 880. EUDES having been elevated in 887 to the throne of France, RAINULFE refused him obedience, usurped his authority and had himself proclaimed King of Aquitaine. EUDES deposed him and appointed ROBERT, his brother, to replace him and imprisoned RAINULFE. After his death EUDES conferred the Duchy of Aquitaine upon GUILLAUME *le Pieux* Count of Auvergne, who was the first Duke of Aquitaine of his name, and GUILLAUME *le Jeune*, his successor, was the last. RAINULFE left only a natural son, EBLES, who obtained the County of Poitiers. RAINULFE is given a second son, ARNOLD, who as brother of EBLES, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitou, was made Vicomte de Thouars.

EBLES, aforesaid, called *Manzer*, Count of Poitiers and Duke of Aquitaine, was qualified Count of Poitiers in 892 during the life of his father. In 928 he succeeded to the Duchy of Aquitaine and the County of Auvergne. In 932 he was deprived of the Duchy of Aquitaine and also of the Counties of Auvergne and Limosin by King RAOUL, who gave them to Raymond-Pons, Count of Toulouse. EBLES died in 932. He married, first, AREMBURGE; secondly, EMILIANE; and thirdly, ADELE, or ALAINE, daughter of EDWARD I., *Senior*, King of England, (son of ALFRED THE GREAT) and ELFLEDE, by whom he had an elder son,

GUILLAUME I., Count de Poitiers, III of the name, Duke of Aquitaine, called *Tete-d'Etoupe*, who succeeded his father in 932 with consent of RAOUL, King of France, but after the death of that King, HUGUES *le Grand* was adjudged Count of Poitiers by King LOUIS *d'Outremer*, and governed that county with Guillaume. In 940 King LOUIS revoked the title of Count of Poitiers given to HUGUES *le Grand*. In 951 GUILLAUME, after the death of Raymond-Pons, was provided with the County of Auvergne and the Duchy of Aquitaine by King LOUIS *d'Outremer*. In 956 King LOTHAIRE gave the Duchy of Aquitaine to HUGUES CAPET, his son-in-law. GUILLAUME died 963. He married, first, in 933, GERLOC, or HELOYS, called also ADELE and ADELAIDE, daughter of ROLLO, Duke of Normandy, by whom he had ADELAIDE (who follows) and GUILLAUME II., Count de Poitiers, IV of the name, called *Fierabras*, who succeeded to the Duchy of Aquitaine, the County of Poitiers and the Abbey of Saint-Hilaire. In 990 he abdicated in order to lead a life of solitude and retired to the Monastery of Saint-Cyprien of Poitiers, but afterwards went to the Abbey of Saint-Maixent, where he died 3 February 994; wife EMME or EMMELINE, daughter of THIBAUT *le Tricheur*, Count of Blois, and had: GUILLAUME III., *le Grand*, Count de Poitiers, V of the name, etc.

ADELAIDE, daughter of GUILLAUME I., Count de Poitiers, Duke of Aquitaine, and his wife ADELE, or ADELAIDE, daughter of ROLLO, Duke of Normandy, was wife of HUGUES, or HUGH, CAPET, King of France. (See pages 57-72 *hereof*.) Their son,

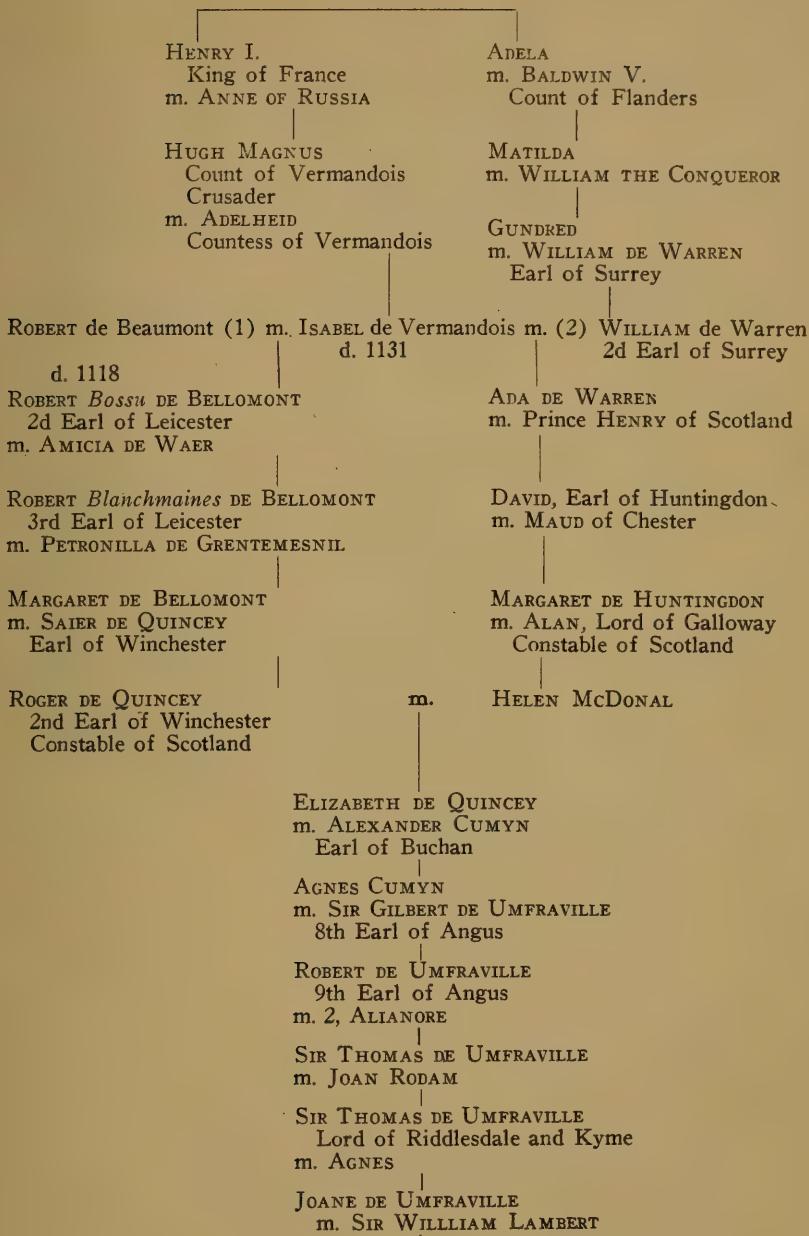
ROBERT *Sanctus*, and *Sapiens*, was crowned King of France 1 Jan. 988, some say 990, in his father's time, succeeded 996, etc. He married, first, in 995,

BERTHE, widow of EUDES, Count de Blois, and daughter of CONRAD, King of Burgundy, and MATHILDE, sister of LOTHAIRE, King of France, whose mother, GERBERGE, was sister of HATWIGE, grandmother of ROBERT; secondly, 998, CONSTANCE, daughter of GUILLAUME TAILLEFER, Count of Toulouse and Auvergne, and ARSINDE (called BLANCHE), daughter of FOULKES II., *le Bon*, Count of Anjou. King ROBERT and CONSTANCE had (*see pages 57,72 hereof*) ADELA (*see below*) and

HENRY I., second son, crowned King 1027, succeeded his father 1032 or 1033. He gave the Dukedom of Burgundy to his younger brother ROBERT as a fief of the Crown; died 4 August 1060. His wife, ANNE, daughter of JAROSLAUS *the Halt*, Grand Duke of Russia (*page 71*), and had: PHILIP I., born 1053, crowned King of France 22 May 1060, and

HUGH *Magnus*, younger son, Count of Vermandois, Valois, Chaumont and Amiens; signalized himself in the expedition of Godfrey of Bouillon in the Holy Land and died at Tarsus, in Cilicia, 18 October 1101. Wife, ADELHEID, daughter and heiress of HERBERT IV., Count de Vermandois, and Count of Valois in right of his wife, died 1080, and his wife HILDEBRANTE, ADELE of ADELHEID, daughter of RALPH or RAOUL III., Count de Valois, called *le Grand*, also Count of Amiens, d. 1074. (*See page 50 hereof.*) Their daughter,

ISABEL DE VERMANDOIS, married, first, ROBERT DE BEAUMONT, Baron de Bellemonte, Earl of Leicester and Earl of Meulent; secondly, WILLIAM DE WARREN, second Earl of Surrey, son of WILLIAM DE WARREN, Earl of Warren, created Earl of Surrey, and his wife GUNDRED, daughter of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR and his Queen, MATILDA, daughter of BALDWIN V., Count of Flanders, and his wife, ADELA (widow of RICHARD III., Duke of Normandy), daughter of ROBERT *Sanctus*, King of France. (*See pages 50-55, 58-61, 62-63, 66-67.*)



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A

ROBERT LAMBERT

HENRY LAMBERT

ELIZABETH LAMBERT

m. THOMAS LYMAN

HENRY LYMAN

m. ALICA HYDE

JOHN LYMAN

m. MARGARET GERARD

HENRY LYMAN

m. PHILLIS SCOTT

RICHARD LYMAN,

1580-1640

Hartford, Connecticut

m. SARAH OSBORNE

RICHARD LYMAN

m. HEPZIBAH FORD

SARAH LYMAN

m. JOHN MARSH

SARAH MARSH

m. Lt. JOHN MERRILL

EBENEZER MERRILL

m. 1, .....

HANNAH MERRILL

m. EBENEZER GRISWOLD

HANNAH GRISWOLD

m. JESSE TENNEY

Deacon LEVI TENNEY,

1781-1869

m. MARY KINGSBURY

etc.



This sheet to come next to page 76 in the pamphlet entitled "The Royal Ancestry of Deacon Levi Tenney".

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In the chapter in this pamphlet, pages 44 to 67, entitled "Ancestry of the Emperor Charlemagne" appear the names of Lyman and Tenney.

Deacon Levi Tenney was the father of Angeline and Mary Tenney, the first and second wives of Samuel Northrup Castle of Honolulu. He was also the father of Harriet Tenney, who married A. P. Peck of New York, whose son, Levi Tenney Peck, has for many years been President of the First National Bank of Hawaii at Honolulu.

Rev. David B. Lyman, a former missionary of the American Board of Boston, who came to the Hawaiian Islands in 1832, and Deacon Levi Tenney, were both descendants of the Richard Lyman of Royal descent who died in Hartford in 1640, both named gentlemen having many descendants in Hawaii.

It will be seen by reference to the chart entitled, "The Royal Descent of Deacon Levi Tenney", that there are also many others in this royal group.

On pages 54, 55, 75 and 76 of this pamphlet both the Lyman and Tenney names appear, and on page 76 will be seen where in location they appear in the line of descent from Henry the First of France.



*Authorities consulted:*

Royal Genealogies: or, the Genealogical Tables of Emperors, Kings and Princes, from Adam to these Times, in Two Parts. (Second Edition) By James Anderson, D. D. London: Printed by James Bettenham, for Charles Davis in *Pater-Noster Row*. M,DCC,XXXVI.

Americans of Royal Descent, a Collection of Genealogies of American Families Whose Lineages are Traced to the Legitimate Issue of Kings. Reproduced From Recognized Authorities, From Printed Family Histories, and Verified Information Supplied in Manuscript Pedigrees. By Charles H. Browning, of Ardmore, Montgomery Co., Penn. (Sixth Edition) Philadelphia, 1905.

The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, First Families of America. Edited by Frederick Adams Virkus, and published by F. A. Virkus & Company, 440-442 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 1925, 1926.

Fenwick Allied Ancestry, etc. By Edwin Jaquett Sellers. Philadelphia, 1916.

De Carpentier Allied Ancestry. By Edwin Jaquett Sellers. Philadelphia, 1928.

Tenney Chart. Compiled by Lawrence Brainerd. Boston.

Castle Chart. Compiled by Lawrence Brainerd. Boston.

A Merrill Memorial. (Sutro Library, San Francisco, California)

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## COATS OF ARMS BLAZONED ON THE ACCOMPANYING TENNEY-KINGSBURY ARMORIAL SHIELD

ABELL.—ROBERT ABELL, Weymouth, Mass., 1631; Rehoboth, Mass., 1643.

*Arms*—Argent, on a saltire engrailed azure, nine fleurs-de-lys or.

*Crest*—An arm embowed proper in armor holding a sword argent, hilted or, enfield on the arm with a wreath argent and gules.

BABCOCK.—JAMES BABCOCK, 1612-1679, Westerly, R. I.; Stonington, Conn.

*Arms*—Sable, on a pale argent three cocks gules.

*Crest*—A demi-cock gules.

*Motto*—*Deus spes mea.*

BACON.—MICHAEL BACON, 1579-1648, Dedham, Mass., 1640.

*Arms*—Gules, on a chief argent two mullets sable.

*Crest*—A boar passant ermine, armed and hooped or.

*Motto*—*Mediocria firma.*

BAKER.—EDWARD BAKER, Lynn and Northampton, Mass.; d. 1687, Lynn.

*Arms*—Azure, on a fesse between three swans' heads erased or and ducally gorged gules, as many cinquefoils of the last.

*Crest*—An arm embowed, habited with green leaves, in the hand proper a swan's head erased or.

BELLOMONT, DE ROBERT.—BARON DE BELLOMONT, Earl of Meullent, created Earl of Leicester, a companion of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR at Hastings, 1066, d. 1118; first husband of Lady Isabel de Vermandois.

*Arms*—Gules a cinquefoil ermine pierced of the field.

BLISS.—THOMAS BLISS, Hartford, Conn., 1640.

*Arms*—Gules a blend vair between two fleurs-de-lys or.

*Crest*—A dexter arm holding darts proper.

BOYNTON.—JOHN BOYNTON, Rowley, Mass., before 1643.

*Arms*—Or, a fesse between three crescents gules.

*Crest*—A goat passant sable guttee d'eau, beard, horns and hoofs or.

*Motto*—*Il tempo passa.*

- CAPEN—BERNARD CAPEN, 1552-1638, Dorchester, Mass., 1632.  
*Arms*—Sable, a chevron between three mullets or.  
*Crest*—A demi-lion gules.
- CHESTER—HUGH KYVELIOCK, Earl Palatine of Chester, d. 1181.  
*Arms*—Azure, six garbs or.
- CLAPP—ROGER CLAPP, from Salcomb Regis to Dorchester, Mass., 1630.  
*Arms*—Variee gules and argent, a quarter azure charged with the sun or.  
*Crest*—A pike naiant proper.
- COMYN—ALEXANDER COMYN, Earl of Buchan.  
*Arms*—Azure, three garbs or.
- FISHER—ANTHONY FISHER, Dedham, Mass., 1637.  
*Arms*—Gules, a dolphin or and a chief ermine.  
*Crest*—A falcon with wings expanded proper.
- FLANDERS—COUNTS OF FLANDERS.  
*Arms*—Or, a lion rampant, sable, armed and langued, gules.  
*Crest*—Between a pair of wings or the lion affronte sejant.  
*Motto*—*Vlaandeeren den leeuw.* (Flanders to the lion.)
- GALLOWAY—ALAN McDONAL, Lord of Galloway, Constable of Scotland.  
*Arms*—Azure, a lion rampant argent, crowned or.
- GRISWOLD—EDWARD GRISWOLD, 1607-1672, Windsor, Conn.  
*Arms*—Argent, a fesse gules between two greyhounds courant sable.  
*Crest*—A greyhound passant proper  
*Motto*—*Volando reptilio sperno.*
- HUNTINGTON—SIMON HUNTINGTON, Norwich, Conn., 1660.  
*Arms*—Argent, fretty sable, on a chief bules three mullets or.  
*Crest*—A griffin's head erased or, between two wings wules.
- HYDE—WILLIAM HYDE, 1616-1681, Norwich, Conn.  
*Arms*—Azure, a chevron between three lozenges or.  
*Crest*—An eagle with wings endorsed sable, beaked and membered or.  
*Motto*—*Deus noblis haec otia fecit.*
- JUDITH OF LOUVAINE—Daughter of Lambert of Lens, Count of Louvaine, and his wife, Adelaide de Gand, sister of William the Conqueror. Wife of Walthour, Earl of Northumberland.  
*Arms*—Ermine, three piles wavy gules.
- KINGSBURY.—JOSEPH KINGSBURY, Dedham, Mass., 1641; d. 1676.  
*Arms*—(as used by Hon. Andrew Kingsbury, of Hartford, about 1800) Argent, a fesse azure between three eagles displayed of the same.  
*Crest*—A snail issuing from its shell, proper.  
*Motto*—*Prudens et innocens.*
- LYMAN.—RICHARD LYMAN, Roxbury, Mass., 1631; d. at Hartford, Conn., 1640.  
*Arms*—Quarterly: (1 and 4) per chevron, gules and argent, in base an annulet of the first; (2) gules, a chevron between three sheep; argent, (3) quarterly, ermine and gules, a cross or.  
*Crest*—A demi-bull argent, attired and hoofed or.  
*Motto*—*Le mal y manque.*
- MARSH.—JOHN MARSH, 1618-1688, Hartford, Conn., 1642.  
*Arms*—Gules, a horse's head couped between three crosses crosslet fitchee argent.  
*Crest*—A griffin's head argent, ducally gorged and chained.  
*Motto*—*Nil desperandum.*
- MERRILL.—NATHANIEL MERRILL, Newbury, Mass., 1635.  
*Arms*—Argent, a bar azure between three peacocks' heads erased proper.  
*Crest*—A peacock's head erased proper.



- MESCHINES, DE—RANULF DE MESCHINES, Earl Palatine of Chester.  
*Arms*—Azure, three garbs or.
- MORSE.—SAMUEL MORSE, 1585-1654, Dedham, Mass., 1635.  
*Arms*—Argent, a battle-axe in pale proper between three pellets.  
*Crest*—Two battle-axes in saltire proper banded with a chaplet of roses.  
*Motto*—*In Deo non armis fido.*
- PETRONELLA DE GRENTEMAISNIL. — Daughter of Hugh, Baron de Grentemaisnil, and wife of Robert de Bellomont, 3d Earl of Leicester, Steward of England, d. 1196.  
*Arms*—Gules, a pale or.
- POST.—STEPHEN POST, Cambridge, Mass.; Hartford, Saybrook, Conn.  
*Arms*—Argent, on a fesse gules between three arched columns of the second a lion passant between two annulets of the first.  
*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant, in the dexter paw an arched column.
- PURCHAS.—OLIVER PURCHAS, Dorchester, Mass., 1633.  
*Arms*—(Essex family) Argent, a lion rampant azure debruised by a fesse sable charged with three bezants.  
*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant azure holding a bezant in the dexter paw.  
*Motto*—*Semper paratus.*
- QUINCEY, DE.—SAIER DE QUINCEY, Earl of Winchester, 1207, a Magna Charta surety, 1215. In 1218, he went with the Earls of Chester and Arundel to the Holy Land, and assisted at the siege of Damietta, 1219; died 3 November, 1219, in the progress towards Jerusalem.  
*Arms*—Or, a fesse gules, a pile of 11 points azure.
- QUINCEY, DE.—ROGER DE QUINCEY, Second Earl of Winchester.  
*Arms*—Gules, 7 mascules or, 3, 3 and 1.
- RICE.—Deacon EDMUND RICE, 1594-1663, Sudbury, Mass., 1639; lived subsequently at Marlborough; m. (1) Tamazine, who d. 1654.  
*Arms*—Argent, a chevron between three ravens close sable.  
*Crest*—A raven proper.
- SCOTLAND.—PRINCE HENRY, of Scotland, Earl of Northumberland, died in the lifetime of his father, DAVID I., King of Scotland, 1152. His mother, Maud, was daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland.  
*Arms*—Or, a lion rampant gules.
- TENNEY.—THOMAS TENNEY, from Rowley, Yorkshire, to Rowley, Mass., 1638.  
*Arms*—Per chevron, sable and argent, three griffins' heads erased and counter-charged.  
*Crest*—A griffin's head couped gules.
- UMFRAVILLE, DE.—GILBERT DE UMFRAVILLE, 8th Earl of Angus, d. 1307-8; m. Agnes, daughter of Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan.  
*Arms*—Gules, crusily, and a cinquefoil or.
- VERMANDOIS, DE.—COUNTS OF VERMANDOIS. Prince Hugh Magnus, Count of Paris, Valois and Vermandois, Duke of France and Burgundy, Marquis of Orleans; crusader; died at Tarsus, 18 October, 1101. He was son of HENRY I., King of France, and Anne of Russia. His wife was Adelheid, Countess of Valois and Vermandois, 1080-1117. Their daughter, Isabel de Vermandois, d. 1131, m. (1) Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Leicester, d. 1118; (2) William de Warren, Earl of Warren, 2d Earl of Surrey.  
*Arms*—Checquy, azure and or, on a chief three fleurs-de-lys or.
- WAER, DE.—RALPH DE WAER, Earl of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridge, 1066. His daughter Amicia m. Robert de Bellomont, 2d Earl of Leicester, Justiciary of England, d. 1168.  
*Arms*—Per pale, or and sable, a bend vair.

WALTHEOF.—WALTHEOF, Earl of Northumberland, (son of Syward, the Saxon, Earl of Northumberland) m. Judith, daughter of Lambert of Lens. Count of Louvaine, and his wife, Adelaide de Gand, sister of William the Conqueror.

*Arms*—Argent, a lion rampant azure and a chief gules.

WARREN.—WILLIAM DE WARREN, Earl of Warren, a companion of William the Conqueror at Hastings, 1066; m. Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror and Matilda of Flanders, his wife.

*Arms*—Checquy, or and azure.

WEBSTER.—JOHN WEBSTER, 1590-1661, from Warwickshire, England; m. Agnes. He was Governor's Assistant, 1639-1655, Deputy Governor 1655, Governor of the Connecticut Colony 1656, and First Magistrate, 1657-1659; a founder of Hadley, Mass., 1659. Their daughter Ann m. 1642, John Marsh, 1618-1688, of Hartford, Conn.

*Arms*—Azure, on a bend argent cotised or, between two demi-lions rampant ermine, a rose gules seeded and leaved proper between two boars' heads coupéd sable.

*Crest*—A dragon's head coupéd regardant, quarterly per fesse embattled or and vert, flames issuing from the mouth.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, King of England, m. Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V., Count of Flanders, and his wife Adela, daughter of HENRY I., King of France. Their daughter Gundred m. William de Warren, Earl of Warren, created Earl of Surrey.

*Arms*—Gules, two lions passant guardant or.

A SHORT SKETCH  
OF THE  
ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT  
OF THE  
SCIENCE AND ART OF HERALDRY



PREPARED IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
HERALDIC CHART  
OF  
DEACON LEVI TENNEY  
AND  
MARY KINGSBURY



BY  
MAUDE STEVENS INGELOW, A.M.



PALO ALTO  
1928

## A SHORT SKETCH OF THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE AND ART OF HERALDRY

From the beginning of the history of men they have used various devices and symbols to designate themselves, and to celebrate their achievements; but heraldry, as an art and an organized institution, did not come into existence until the eleventh century. It is true that heraldry as we know it, that is, the use of various emblems upon shield and crest, which became hereditary in a family, is the result of a slow growth, and developed through the Middle Ages. Its origin and growth were due to the conditions of the times—the confusion which followed the breaking down of the power of Rome, and the rise of the so-called Feudal System. The various symbols used came from three sources: The Feudal System; the feats of tournaments; and the Pilgrimages, Crusades and Holy Wars. These sources were really social, political and religious, and covered all the realms of men's activities of the period.

The use of armor in medieval wars made necessary some distinguishing marks by which friends might be told from foes. From this necessity rose the custom of placing some device upon the shield, upon the cloth coat covering the armor (hence the term "coat-of-arms"), or upon the helmet. It is easy to see that, in the tempestuous days of Feudalism, what we call coats-of-arms served a very real purpose, and performed a very real service of identification, and were in no sense merely ornamental. A distinctive banner or insignia was also most necessary as a rallying standard for the followers of a feudal lord, for in the feudal armies each local group of soldiers followed its own lord or chief-tain and not the king directly.

Another necessity for these pictorial insignia is found in the fact that the feudal age was an age of great ignorance, and the pictured device could be understood by those who could not read. To quote—"In the Middle Ages . . . the exercise of arms formed the leading employment of the rich and great, and heraldry became the symbolic language of the times, and furnished the means of emblazoning and recording the achievements of the valiant, the virtuous and the wise. The remembrance of great actions was preserved by exhibiting them figuratively upon the shield of the hero, which not only reflected honor upon the bearer, but stimulated others to the performance of similar exploits, and tended in no small degree to the civilization of a rude and un-educated people." (Newton, *Display of Heraldry*, p. 16.)

At first individuals assumed at will various devices to commemorate their achievements, but as time went on, and heraldry developed into an art and a science, distinct rules developed, and the Colleges of Heralds, or individual Heralds were given power by the kings to organize those rules and apply them. The time came when "arms" were granted by the Heralds in accordance with the rules adopted, and coats-of-arms could no longer be assumed at will. Today, in European countries, the right to bear arms must be granted by the Heralds, and fees must be paid for this official approval. In America there is no government recognition of coats-of-arms and no such institution as the College of Heralds exists.

Just what date to set for the appearance of heraldry as a science is a problem, for writers disagree violently upon the subject; but this much is certain, heraldry was thoroughly established, and its rules were pretty well formulated, by the thirteenth century, and many devices had become hereditary in families even before that time. It is usually said that heraldry was introduced into England by William the Conqueror and his Norman knights after 1066, but some writers claim that real heraldic devices were in use among the Saxons before the coming of the Normans. Most arms, as we know them, however, date considerably after William's time.



Gradually a symbolism of all the colors and metals, figures and devices developed, and each came to have a certain meaning. The interpretation of these heraldic devices came to be a profession in itself, and heraldry was a study in which all "educated," or "gentle" people must be well instructed. Many modern writers condemn this medieval symbolism, but its existence was a fact, and it is all quaintly interesting to read.

A "*coat-of-arms*" consists of a shield and its insignia, and a crest, if one was used. All else is decoration and embellishment. But these embellishments are of historical origin. Around the shield is often found the "*mantling*" which grew out of the habit of wearing a cloth over the helmet to protect it from heat, dampness or rust. This habit first grew up in the Holy Land during the Crusades. It was always the custom to fasten the crest to the helmet, placing around the helmet a twist of cloth upon which to rest the crest. From this custom came the "*wreath*" and "*helmet*" in the pictured arms. The very form of helmet came to be prescribed by the Heralds in later times. A gold helmet, full-faced, and open, denoted royalty. Other forms were for nobles of different degree, the helmet of a gentleman or an esquire being of steel, closed, and in profile. It also became the custom to use "*mottoes*"—the outgrowths of some event in the history of the families. These mottoes were usually placed below the shield in the picture, but are sometimes found above the helmet.

Shields were shaped in many ways, but by the thirteenth century the most favored form was the heart-shaped shield. For single women or widows the arms were blazoned upon a "*lozenge*" or diamond-shaped design, as women did not fight in war or tournament, and did not wear a shield or a helmet.

In the following discussions of heraldic emblems and terms we will follow Newton, *Display of Heraldry*, a fascinating book published about 1845, and now out of print. Unless otherwise designated, the quotations will be from this book, as he gives the symbolisms of the medieval heralds more fully than other authors.

Newton gives the divisions of the shield or escutcheon as follows:



"Suppose the soldier to stand behind his shield for the purpose of protection while directing his arrows at the enemy, it will be perceived, how certain parts of the shield would correspond to different parts of the human figure. Upon this principle the Heralds of old determined to designate the respective points of the escutcheon in the following manner, for the purpose of appropriating to each an intelligible classification:

- A—the head or middle dexter chief.
- B—the right shoulder-dexter chief.
- C—the left shoulder sinister chief.
- D—breast-honor point.
- E—waist-fess point.
- F—navel-nombrill point.
- G—the ground-base point.
- H—dexter base.
- I—sinister base.

"With reference to these respective points of the escutcheon the charges of the shield are placed, to denote marks of honor; and it is of the first importance to a correct understanding of this science, that these points should be remembered.

"If a symbolic device be placed in the middle chief, it refers to the head of the bearer, and implies that the achievement there exhibited, has been at-

tained through the exercise of great wisdom. If in the dexter or sinister chief it is the badge of honor attached to his right or left shoulder given for some valorous exploit; the dexter, of course, being more honorable than the sinister. A device placed upon the center, or honor point of the escutcheon is held in the greatest estimation as referring to the heart of the bearer, the presumed seat of all that is noble and worthy. Next to this is the fess point, which being charged refers to a girdle or sash placed around the body in honor of some important achievement in arms. The same would be understood by devices arranged in an oblique position, extending over the fess point. But the nombril and three base points are not suited to receive any marks of honor; except in the accidental cases of several figures occupying the shield, some of which may extend to the lower parts." (Newton, pp. 18-19.)

The symbols used for the arms were drawn from the world about—the animals, trees, plants, household utensils, castles, etc., with which they were familiar. They were also drawn from the current ideas of astrology, magic, mythical beings and animals, and from geometric figures, crosses and designs.

The colors used fall into three groups.

1. *Metals*—"Or"—gold. "As this metal exceedeth all others in value, purity and fineness, so ought the bearer to exceed all others in worth, prowess and virtue." (Gerald Leigh, a herald of 1597, quoted by Newton, p. 22.)

"Argent"—silver—implies in the bearer "purity, chastity, innocence, justice, truth and humility".

2. *Colors*—"Gules"—red—"A royal color, denoting martial prowess, boldness, hardihood, valor and magnanimity".

"This metal (gold) betokeneth to the bearer wisdom, riches and elevation of mind; when joined with red, willingness to spend his blood for the welfare of his country". (Sylvanus Morgan, 1661.)

"Azure"—blue—"Implied justice, humility, loyalty and perseverance". This color was used more than any other by the French heralds.

"Vert"—green—"Signified hope, faith, charity;" and represented youth and fruitfulness. It was seldom used by the English heralds. "Purple"—purple—was a noble and royal color, and originally was only used for the direct descendants of kings and princes. We find it used very rarely. It implies that the bearer had jurisdiction, and political power equal to royalty. It also implied "temperance, and wisdom in action."

"Sable"—black — signified "wisdom, riches, prudence, honesty, constancy, veneration and piety".

3. *Furs*—Because the older shields were often covered with the skins of animals, furs were used in the decoration of shields. The two chief ones were:

'Ermine"—white and black like the ermine. It usually indicated judicial power or office.

"Vair"—the fur of a grey and white squirrel. Now it is always depicted as silver and blue.

There are many variations of these furs but they are not often used.

It was said not to be permissible to place metal upon metal, or color upon color. Usually the metal is mentioned first and the color second.

*The Honorable Ordinaries*, as they are called, are certain divisions of the shield into parts. They are the oldest forms of decoration of the shield known, and are said to have been used in the time of Charlemagne. The various forms follow:



*The Chief*—the whole upper third of the shield, cut off horizontally by a line. The “insignia of a leader or chief tain.” Particularly denotes wisdom.



*The Pale*—the middle third of the shield, bounded by two vertical lines. It was given to a soldier who had been “successful in entering the fortifications of the enemy”.



*The Bend*—two lines drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base. Newton says it represents a sword belt; others say it represents a ladder resting against a wall, therefore was given to one who “successfully scaled the wall of a fortified city”.



*The Bend Sinister*— a bend extending from the sinister chief to the dexter base. Newton says it represented a ribbon granted for some important service.



*The Fesse*—two horizontal lines drawn across the center of the field, and occupying the center third of the shield. According to Newton it represents the waist belt or girdle.



*The Bar*—is a narrow fesse.



*The Cross*— is usually four lines, two parallel and horizontal, and two parallel and perpendicular. The cross is the most honorable of the ordinaries because of its religious significance. There are many variations used in arms, many with a special significance.



*The Saltire*—is an adaptation of the cross of St. Andrew, but Newton says it is not a cross at all but “an instrument driven full of pegs or steps to be used as a scaling ladder”. It was granted to those who successfully scaled the wall of a fortified town. A French herald, Menestrier, says that it was an instrument carried by horsemen on their saddles in place of stirrups.



*The Chevron*—is formed by two parallel lines drawn from the dexter base to the fesse point and then to the sinister base. It indicates that “the one to whom it is granted has successfully accomplished some important mission or affair of value, as one would complete a building with a roof”. Others say it represents a saddle and is the insignia of a cavalry soldier.



*The Pile*—is included by some among the honorable ordinaries, and by others among the subordinaries. It represents a pile used in the erection of military bridges. It is a symbol of great strength of character and was granted to those considered especially trustworthy.

*The Sub-Ordinaries* are honorable marks of distinction and are differently classed by different writers on heraldry. In the main they are as follows:



*The Bordure*—which surrounds the shield, is usually a sign of a younger member of the family.



*The Orle*—is a border set inside the shield.



*The Inescutcheon*—is a small escutcheon set in the center of the shield. It is most often used by a man who claims to use his wife's arms with his own.



*The Quarter*—is the dexter chief fourth of the shield. It is used to add some additional honor attained by a later member of the family.



*The Canton*—is also in the dexter chief corner of the shield but is smaller than the quarter. It is also used to add new honors to the shield. It represents some badge of honor upon the shoulder of the one performing the service—usually an esquire.



*Chequy*—is composed of equal squares like a checker-board or chess board.



*Billets*—are oblong figures.



*The Flaunch*—is a segment of the shield on each side. It is said by some to have been granted for civil services. Others say it represents the sleeve of a garment.



*The Lozenge*—is formed by two acute angles and two obtuse angles. Some say it represents a spindle full of thread, others, that it represents a pavement and indicates a beautiful house with paved floors.



*The Mascle*—is a lozenge with the field showing through the center. It represents a buckle, or possibly the links of a chain.



*The Fusil*—is a long narrow lozenge. It represents a spindle, and signifies industry in business affairs.



*The Roundel*—is a circular disk. There are several kinds; besants—gold; pellets—black; pomeis—green; plates—white; torteaux—red.



*The Annulet*—is a ring.





*The Fret*—is a basket weave, and is said by Newton to represent basket work, or hurdle fences used as defense work. "It implies assiduity in the bearer impeded by much calamity, anxiety and trouble. The fret with a mascle "implies work achieved with considerable difficulty and pain."



*Bendlets*—are parts of Bends.



*Pallets*—parts of Pales.



*Bars*—parts of the Fesse.



*Chevronels*—parts of a Chevron.

These are all marks of distinction and are used to increase the honors of the shield. They were often granted on the field of battle.

*The Partition Lines* of the shield are:



*Party per Pale*—the field divided into two equal parts by a perpendicular line.



*Quarterly*—the field divided into four equal parts by two lines, one perpendicular, the other horizontal.



*Party per Fesse*—the field divided into two equal parts by a horizontal line.



*Party per Bend*—the field divided into two equal parts by a diagonal line from the dexter chief to the sinister base.



*Party per Bend Sinister*—the field divided into two equal parts by a diagonal line from the sinister chief to the dexter base.



*Party per Chevron*—the field divided into two equal parts by two lines meeting pyramidically in the fesse point, drawn from the dexter and sinister base.



*Party per Saltire*—the field divided into four equal parts by two diagonal lines crossing each other.



*Gyronny of Eight*—the field divided into eight equal parts by four lines, two per saltire and two quarterly.

(The definitions of the partition lines are taken from Crozier's *General Armory*, pp. 145-146).

No attempt is here made to give a complete glossary of all the terms used in heraldry, but only those terms used in the arms of the ancestors of Deacon Levi Tenney, as shown on the chart previously prepared. Those arms would have been interpreted by the medieval heralds somewhat as follows:

*The Count of Flanders.* Arms—Or, a lion rampant, sable, armed and langued gules. Crest—Between a pair of wings or, a lion affronte' sejant. The field or background is of gold, signifying fineness and worth, and prowess greater than others. The sable (black) lion is standing erect (rampant) ready to meet all enemies in combat. The lion symbolized nobility, courage and magnanimity; and was considered the most honorable of devices. "*Armed and langued Gules*" means with hoofs and tongue of red. In the crest the gold wings symbolized quickness of performance of some duty assigned. They were also a symbol of protection. "*Affronte*" means full faced. "*Sejant*" means sitting.

*William the Conqueror.* Arms—Gules, two lions passant, guardant or. The field is red (gules) with two gold lions. Red was the most highly regarded of all colors by the English heralds, "The royal color". It indicated great ability in war, and boldness, bravery and generosity toward a foe. "*Passant*" means standing still. "*Guardant*" means full face toward the front, conveying the idea of watchfulness of the enemy and preparedness for attack. When gold and red are used together as here, it indicates that the bearer would shed his blood for his country. The use of crests did not become prevalent until long after William's time.

*Judith of Lowaine.* Arms—Ermine, three piles wavy gules. The fact that Judith bore separate arms prove that she was an heiress in her own right. "*Ermine*," one of the furs, white with black tails. It was always the symbol of great dignity, and usually was given to judges or people in authority. The "*Piles*" were honorable ordinaries, and symbols of great stability and reliability. "*Wavy*" means formed like waves, and symbolized the passing successfully, and with great honor, through grave dangers and troubles as one would pass through troubled waters.

*Count Waltheof.* Arms—Argent, a lion rampant azure, and a chief gules. "*Argent*," silver—implied purity, truth, justice and humility. "*Azure*"—blue—was also indicative of purity, justice, loyalty, and also of perseverance. "*Chief*" was the first of the ordinaries, and usually symbolized a chieftain, denoting marked wisdom in the bearer. The lion rampant would have the same significance as in the arms of Flanders.

*Meschines.* Arms—Azure, three garbs or. An azure or blue field with three golden sheaves of grain—"garbs" meaning sheaves. These garbs were usually used to imply the idea of plenty and abundance. The blue field indicated truth, justice and humility, and combined with the gold implied that the bearer was worthy of trust and confidence.

*Vermandois.* Arms—Checquy, azure and or, on a chief three fleur-de-lis or. As above the combination of blue and gold indicated great trustworthiness. "*Checquy*" means divided into squares. The ancient chronicler, Colombier,

said, "Checquy is one of the most ancient and honorable bearings in arms, and ought to be given to none but the valiant warriors, in token of their nobility. For the chess board is the field of battle of kings." The chief, as seen above, indicated a chieftain or important leader. The use of the fleur-de-lis showed the family connection with the French crown. There are many legends concerning the origin of the use of the fleur-de-lis in the royal French arms. One ancient herald says that when a chief or king was chosen by the early Franks he was raised upon his shield above the people and given a lily or fleur-de-lis in token of his elevation to power. (See Newton.) Another chronicler tells that an angel came from heaven and gave a fleur-de-lis to St. Denis to be the heraldic symbol of France. One more legend has it that an angel brought a banner with the fleur-de-lis upon it to Clovis when he was baptized. There are many other charming legends of the kind. (Newton, Ch. 19.)

*Bellomont.* Arms—Gules, a cinquefoil ermine, pierced by the field. Gules—the red background of military prowess and great valor. A "cinquefoil" was a kind of five-leaved grass. Some said the five leaves symbolized the five senses. "He who can conquer his affections and master his senses may bear that emblem." It often happened that lesser nobles in the train of the greater, younger branches of the family, or related families of lesser eminence, assumed the insignia of their head, making modifications in the color, or the placing of the design. Many took the cinquefoil of the Bellomonts, for instance, the d'Umfrevilles, a closely related family; the Meschines, Earl of Chester, and Comyns obviously had a common origin of their arms.

*de Waer.* Arms—Per pale, or and sable, a bend vair. "Per Pale" (see page 87.) The colors, one half black and one half gold. "Bend" (see page 85), and "vair" (see page 84). When gold and black were thus combined they symbolized riches, constancy and faithfulness.

*de Warren.* Arms—Checquy, or and azure. See the Vermandois arms. It is obvious that the de Warren arms came from the Vermandois arms, and were probably adopted after Isabelle de Vermandois married William de Warren. The insignia of French royalty, the chief and fleur-de-lis, are not used by the de Warrens.

*Prince Henry of Scotland.* Arms—Or, a lion rampant gules. A gold field with a red lion ready to fight any foe. Here we have a royal prince combining all the most honorable heraldic devices. The gold of bravery and virtue; the red of valor and magnanimity; and the rampant lion, symbol of nobility and courage.

*Earl of Chester.* Arms—Azure, six garbs or. (See Meschines arms, page 88.) The number of the sheaves of wheat is a variation for the sake of difference. I can find no significance in the number used. When a number of units were used they were spaced as here, three, two, one, probably to fit the shield better.

*Alan, Lord of Galloway.* Arms—Azure, a lion rampant argent, crowned or. A blue shield, with a silver lion, wearing a gold crown and standing erect, ready for combat. According to the medieval chroniclers, we have in the bearer, purity and innocence, justice and humility, courtesy and discretion. The crown indicated royal blood.

*Saire de Quincey.* Arms—Or, a fesse gules, a pile of eleven points azure. A gold field with a red fesse, or band across the middle and a blue pile with eleven points. Gold and red together indicated elevation of mind. The piles were said to indicate stability and a firm and undoubted support. The bearer would have been a man of great integrity.

*Petronella de Grentesmaisnill.* Arms—Gules, a pale or. A red shield with a perpendicular gold band through the center. (See page 85.) Gold and red again would indicate great wisdom and patriotism. Some chroniclers said that

the pale represented "a palisade around a camp, and was probably granted for successfully entering a fortified camp in war." The arms were, of course, granted to one of her ancestors for service rendered, and she bore them because she was an heiress.

*Roger de Quincey.* Arms—Gules, seven mascles or, three, three and one. A red field with gold mascles (see page 86), arranged to fit the field. Just why Roger de Quincey did not bear the arms of his father is not known. The custom of inheriting arms had not been fully established in his time.

*Comyn.* Arms—Azure, three garbs or. Like the Meschines arms, and probably of common origin. (See Meschines.)

*Gilbert d'Umfreville.* Arms—Gules, crusily, and a cinquefoil or. A red field sprinkled with small crosses (*Crusily*) and a gold cinquefoil; as the chief figure. The use of a cross or of crosses always shows some connection with religious matters, usually with the Crusades. The cinquefoil was a five-leaved grass (see page 89. "Bellomont.")

It is interesting to notice how much more elaborate the following arms are than the preceding ones. As heraldry developed there was a marked tendency toward this elaboration of design.

*Lyman.* Arms—Quarterly, one and four—per chevron gules and argent, in base an annulet of the first; two—gules, a chevron between three sheep argent, for Lambert; three—quarterly ermine and gules, a cross or, for Osborne. For "quarterly" see page 87. The first and fourth quarters of the shield bear the original arms of the Lymans, the American family quartering the arms of the Lamberts and Osbornes with them. See page 87 for "per chevron." Here the upper part is red and the lower part argent or silver. In the lower part is a red annulet (see page 86). By some the annulet is said to indicate an achievement in the medieval game of tilting, in which knights attempted to catch a suspended ring on the tip of their lances as they rode by; by others it is said to indicate the rings of the chain armor of the period; and by others to indicate that the bearer had made a captive of an enemy. Part two of the shield contains a chevron of silver between three sheep, also silver or white. This is the Lambert arms, and is an example of what are called punning arms, or a play upon the name—Lamb-ert. The chevron would indicate some important achievement brought to a successful conclusion. The third section contains the Osborne arms. The field is quartered ermine (see page 84) and red. A gold cross divides the field into the quarters. The use of ermine denoted wisdom and judicial power, and the cross indicated religious activity. This Lyman arms is a good illustration of the custom of "quartering" the arms of intermarrying families together. This custom was carried so far by some of the later heraldic artists that the shield looked like a patchwork quilt. The best usage rarely quartered more than four arms on one shield.

Crest—A demi-bull argent, attired and hooped or. The upper half of a bull, silver in color, with horns and hoofs of gold, and a red tongue. The bull was said to be the emblem of labor and fertility. The head of a bull implied strength, valor and magnanimity. It was as honorable to use a part of an animal in heraldry as the whole.

*Webster.* Arms—Azure, on a bend argent cotised or, between two demi-lions, rampant ermine, a rose gules seeded and leaved proper, between two boars heads coupé sable. A blue field with a bend (see page 85) of silver, "cotised," meaning a narrow band on each side of the bend, in this case, gold. On each side of the bend is a demi-lion, or half lion of ermine. On the bend itself is a red rose with the yellow stamens and green leaves, "proper" meaning natural color. Each side of the rose is a black boar's head. The symbolism of the color of the field, the rampant lion and ermine have been explained. The rose was the flower of England. The chronicler Guillim says, "The rose may signify



unto us some kind of good environed or beset on all sides by evil, as that is with prickles." It is probably used in the Webster arms because of some service to the king. The wild boar symbolized undaunted courage and hardihood. Its use with the rose might be interpreted to mean a reference to some service to royalty in which a wild boar played a part.

**Crest**—A dragon's head coupé regardant, quarterly per fesse embattled or and vert, flames issuing from the mouth. "*Coupé*" means cut off by a straight line. "*Regardant*" means looking to the sinister instead of the dexter side of the shield. This last is a very rare thing—notice that not another figure is turned that way. "*Quarterly per fesse*" means divided through the middle by a perpendicular line; the one side of the line is gold the other green. A medieval herald might read it thus—A dragon, a fierce guardian of the house, turned to look for the following foe, with flames of defiance issuing from its mouth. Crests using fierce animals to symbolize the valor and strength of the family were always very popular.

**Marsh.** Arms—Gules, a horse's head coupé, between three crosses crosslet fitchée argent. A red field with a horse's head in silver cut off at the neck by a straight line. The crosses were also of silver, and "*crosses crosslet*" means crosses with each arm of the cross crossed again. "*Fitchée*" means pointed at the end. The use of crosses indicates a connection with the Crusades or the church. They symbolize great faith and piety. Pointed crosses were often carried by pilgrims to the Holy Land. The use of the horse's head probably indicates a connection with the cavalry. The horse was the symbol of intrepidity, courage and swiftness.

**Crest**—A griffin's head argent, ducally gorged and chained. The griffin was an imaginary creature, a cross between a lion and an eagle, and possessing the admirable qualities of both. It was said to be of marvellous strength. "*Ducally gorged*" means encircled round the throat, and chained with a gold chain.

**Merrill.** Arms—Argent, a bar azure, between three peacocks' heads erased proper. A silver field with a blue bar (see page 85,) between three natural colored peacocks' heads. "*Erased*" means cut off with a jagged line as though torn off. "*Proper*" means in its natural colors. The peacock was the symbol of pride and prosperity.

**Crest**—A peacock's head erased proper. It was often the custom to carry over some figure of the shield into the crest.

**Bliss.** Arms—Gules, a bend vair between two fleur-de-lis or. The terms have been explained previously. The use of the fleur-de-lis indicates French or Norman connections, either relationship or conquest of some French foe. The bend was said to be a sword belt. Some said it represented a ladder.

**Crest**—A dexter arm holding darts proper. "*Dexter arm*" is right arm. Darts were small arrows which were hurled without a bow. The whole probably signified a conquest over an enemy, either barbarian, Saracen or French.

**Hyde.** Arms—Azure, a chevron between three lozenges or. A blue field, with a gold chevron and three gold lozenges. The chevron indicated work completed. For "*lozenge*" see page 86. It was said to represent a spindle full of yarn; others said it represented a slab of pavement "to denote the tessellated pavement of a mansion—showing descent from a noble house."

**Crest**—An eagle with wings endorsed sable, beaked and membered or. A black eagle, symbol of great power and authority, with wings "*endorsed*", that is, placed back to back. "*Beaked and membered*" means with beak and legs of gold.

**Post.** Arms—Argent on a fesse gules between three arched columns of the second a lion passant, between two annulets of the first. A silver field, a red fesse (see page 85) upon which is a gold lion "*passant*", meaning in a walking

position, between two gold rings—"annulets". The Post arms is another example of a punning arms—the posts of the arches indicating the family name. Also, it might signify the profession of the family ancestor, as many times the symbols used were indicative of the occupation of the bearer. This was especially so in the later arms. As a matter of fact most family names originated in the occupation of the family, or in the name of the locality in which they lived. The study of such origins of name is a fascinating study in itself. For "annulets" see the Lyman arms.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant, in his dexter paw an arched column. The crest merely carries the design over from the shield.

*Abell.* Arms—Argent, on a saltire engrailed, azure, nine fleur-de-lis or. A silver field with a "saltire" (see page 85) "engrailed", meaning that the lines are formed with curves joining together like the edge of a holly leaf, upon which are placed nine golden fleur-de-lis. The use of the engrailed edge was said by some ancient heralds to signify that the bearer "is armed at all points in the Christian cause." The fleur-de-lis again indicates some service in connection with France.

Crest—An arm embowed proper, in armor, holding a sword argent hilted or, enfield on the arm with a wreath argent and gules. The armored arm indicates readiness for battle, especially when depicted with a sword. The arm was usually used to indicate valor in the Holy Wars. "Embowed" means bent. "Proper" means natural color. The sword is silver with a gold handle. "Enfield" means hung upon the arm. The wreath is silver and gold. It was probably granted for victory in a tournament. The whole crest might be a symbol of honors won in sword play in a tournament, and indicate service in a Crusade also.

*Purchas.* Arms—Argent, a lion rampant, azure debruised by a fesse sable charged with three besants. A silver shield with a blue lion, "debruised" meaning an ordinary or sub-ordinary, in this case a black fesse, placed over an animal, in this case the lion, or other charge. This fesse is "charged with", that is, decorated by, three besants—(see page 86 "roundels"). The bezant came from the money of the east, and was named for Byzantium, now Constantinople. It is said by the Chroniclers to have been assumed by people who had financed a Holy War, or ransomed some Christian captive from the Saracens.

The Crest—This crest, like many others, carries over the design of the arms.

*Capen.* Arms—Sable, a chevron between three mullets or. A black field with a gold chevron (see page 85); the black and gold in combination meaning wealth, fidelity and piety. The field contained three gold "mulletts" which were small five-pointed stars. They represented the rowels of a spur and not stars at all—the latter were always represented with six points and were called "estoile". The mullets had some reference to services performed on horseback.

Crest—A red demi-lion which would symbolize valor and boldness in the bearer to be compared to the courage and nobility of the lion.

*Huntington.* Arms—Argent, fretty sable, on a chief gules three mullets or. A silver field with a black fret (see page 87). A red chief (see page 85) with three gold mullets, (see above).

Crest—A gold griffin's head, erased. "Erased" means cut off at the base with a jagged, irregular line. The griffin's head is between two red wings. The griffin always was the symbol of great strength, the wings indicated some mission successfully accomplished.

*Griswold.* Arms — Argent, a fess gules, between two greyhounds courant, sable. A silver field with a red fesse (see page 85), with two natural colored greyhounds. "Courant" means running. The use of greyhounds in arms always denoted some pilgrimage to the Holy Land. They were also said to indicate

the right to hunt, a privilege retained by the nobility and gentry until a late date. The hound implied vigilance and fidelity.

**Crest**—A greyhound passant proper. Here the hound is walking instead of running; "*Passant*" meaning to be in a walking position.

**Boyn-ton.** Arms—Or, a fesse between three crescents gules. A gold field with a red fesse (see page 85), between three red crescents. The red and gold in combination indicated wisdom and riches, and willingness to die for one's country. Crescents usually indicated some part in the Crusades.

**Crest**—A goat passant sable guttee d'eau, beard, horns and hoofs or. A black goat walking, covered with drops of water—"guttee d' eau"—, and with a gold beard, and gold horns and hoofs. The goat signified one "not so hardy as politic." "The goat may betoken one who is willing to fare hard if he may be in high employment honored," Sylvanus Morgan. The drops of water "represent tears, emblems of true repentance."

**Clapp.** Arms—Variee gules and argent, a quarter azure charged with the sun or. "*Variee*" means that the whole field is divided like vair (see page 84) into red and silver divisions. A "*quarter*" means that the upper right hand or dexter side of the shield is blue (see page 87), "charged" or decorated with a gold sun. The quarter was granted as an "augmentation" or additional honor to the bearer for special service rendered. The sun was a particularly honorable device.

**Crest**—A pike naiant proper. "*Naiant*" means swimming, and "*proper*" means natural color. The use of fish usually indicated a connection with the sea, as service in the navy.

**Fisher.** Arms—Gules, a dolphin or, and a chief ermine. A red field with a gold dolphin and an ermine chief (see page 85). This arms is a play upon the word Fish-er. The dolphin was reckoned swift and beautiful, and it held a place of honor with the heralds of the past.

**Crest**—A falcon with wings expanded proper. It might mean alertness and readiness to serve, or it might indicate hunting privileges, for falcons were much used in hunting at that time.

**Morse.** Arms—Argent, a battle axe in pale proper, between three pellets. A silver field with a battle axe in its natural colors in the central part of the shield like a pale (see page 85). The pellets were roundels always black in color (see page 86). This is probably an arms won in tournament, as the use of such devices as battle axes usually indicate that origin.

**Crest**—Two battle axes in saltire proper, banded with a chaplet of roses. In "*saltire*" means crossed like a saltire (see page 85). The wreath would also indicate honors achieved in tournament.

**Babcock.** Arms—Sable, on a pale argent three cocks gules. A black field with a silver pale (see page 85), upon which are three red cocks. This is another punning arms or a play on the name. The cock signified courage and preparedness for battle. Probably granted for some special service to the crown or to the government.

**Crest**—A demi-cock gules. A red demi-cock, thus carrying the design of the shield into the crest. Notice how much this is the custom in the later arms.

**Rice.** Arms—Argent, a chevron between three ravens close, sable. A silver field with a black chevron, and three black ravens with wings close to their bodies—"close." The chevron indicates some special service successfully completed. The black and silver show contemplation and devotion to religious affairs. The raven, a bird of prey, symbolizes "one who builds his own fortune."

**Crest**—A raven proper. The design of the arms again used for a crest.

**Baker.** Arms—Azure, on a fess between three swans erased or, and ducally gorged gules, as many cinquefoils of the last. A silver field with a red fesse

(see page 85), upon which are three gold cinquefoils. Charged upon the field are three gold swans' heads with red ducal crowns about their necks. "*Erased*" means jagged or with an irregular torn edge. The "*cinquefoils*" were five-leaved grass. The silver and red indicate boldness and honesty. The swans stand for "beauty and strength never wrongly used." The cinquefoils indicated self control.

Crest—An arm embowed, habited with green leaves, in the hand proper, a swan's head erased or. "*Embowed*" means bent at the elbow. "*Habited*" means clothed. The use of the green leaves for a sleeve probably has reference to some special event connected with the granting of the arms. An arm usually signified fidelity and readiness to serve.

Like the Lyman arms, this is a good example of the complexity of later coats-of-arms as compared to the simplicity of the earlier ones.

*Bacon.* Arms—Gules, on a chief argent two mullets sable. A red field with a silver chief (see page 85) in which are two black mullets. The red and silver indicate boldness and honesty. The mullets or rowels indicate cavalry service and vigilance in that service.

Crest—A boar passant ermine, armed and hooped or. An ermine boar with gold tusks and hoofs. The boar is a play on the name Bacon, and, being of ermine, indicates judicial position and dignity of office.

*Kingsbury.* Arms—Argent, a fesse azure, between three eagles displayed of the same. A silver shield with a blue fesse between three blue eagles with expanded wings. "*Displayed*" means stretched open or expanded. The eagle was the king of birds, all powerful and free, and was the symbol of "nobility, strength, boldness and vigilance."

Crest—A snail issuing from its shell proper. Guillim, a chronicler of the Middle Ages, says, "the bearing of snails doth signify that much deliberation must be used in matters of great difficulty and importance, for albeit the snail doeth go slowly, yet in time, by her constancy in her course, she ascendeth the highest hill." Newton, p. 123.

*Tenney.* Arms—Per chevron, sable and argent, three griffins' heads erased and counter-charged. "Per chevron" means divided by a line as a chevron would divide it into two parts. (See page 87.) The upper part is black and the lower part is silver. The griffins' heads are cut with a jagged line—"erased"—and are charged silver on black and black on silver—"counter-charged." The black and silver indicates an especial interest in religious matters. The griffin was a favorite device and indicates great strength and all the virtues of the lion and the eagle—its mythological parents.

Crest—A griffin's head coupé gules. The use of a red griffin's head, in place of a black or a silver one, was probably to give color and variety to a somber arms.

*Castle.* Arms—There are a number of variations of the Castle arms, but as it is not yet established which one belongs to this branch of the family, one does not appear in the chart. All the arms bear a castle of some sort in the shield, and most of them also bear the castle in the crest. The use of the castle either indicated the possession of a castle, or some feat of military achievement in which the siege or conquest of a castle was an important factor. The very origin of the family name might be found in some such feat or achievement.



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